The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Reported Suppression of the Cretan Insurrection.

Demonstrations of Sympathy for Fenian Prisoners.

Successful Trial of American Ordnance in London.

Temporary Suspension of Hostilities in Tartary.

CANDIA.

The Insurrection at an End.

LONDON, Thursday, July 25.

OMAR PASHA reports that the military forces under his command have succeeded in suppressing the insurrection in Candia, and that the war in that Island is now ended.

IRELAND.

Demonstration of Sympathy for Fenian Prisoners.

DUBLIN, Thursday, July 25—Evening.

While the Police were conducting a squad of Fenians through the principal street of Tralee, the bystanders loudly cheered the prisoners, and increasing in numbers to a mob, finally attacked the escort with stones. No determined attempt however was made to rescue the prisoners, and they were safely deposited in the town jail.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Successful Trial of the Rodman Gun.

LONDON, Thursday, July 25.

By the orders of the British War Office a trial of the American fifteen-inch Rodman gun was had to-day in the presence of a number of naval and military officers and experts. It was proved, by the tests to which the gun was submitted, that no iron or steel armor yet invented is capable of resisting its shot.

Nomination of a Judge for the Admiralty Court.

LONDON, Thursday, July 25—Evening.

Mr. PHILIMORE has been named for Judge of the Admiralty Court.

RUSSIA.

Suspension of Hostilities Agreed upon with the Tartars.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Thursday, July 25.

Advices from Central Asia have been received here, which report that the Khan of Bokhara has obtained from the commander of the Russian forces an agreement for a temporary suspension of hostilities.

FRANCE.

Passage of the Extraordinary Budget and Adjournment of the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Thursday, July 25.

The Corps Legislatif yesterday passed all the provisions in the budget for extraordinary expenditures. By this action the only sections of the budget which had not previously been agreed to were disposed of, and the other general business of the session having been completed, the Corps Legislatif adjourned.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Thursday, July 25—Noon.

Consols opened at 94 for money.

American securities opened at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds................72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares................76¾
Erie Railway Shares................48

LONDON, Thursday, July 25—2 P. M.

Consols have advanced ⅛ ₰ cent., and are now quoted at 94⅛.

Illinois Central Railway shares steady at 76¼.

Erie Railway shares have declined ⅛, and are now quoted at 47⅞.

United States Five-Twenties unchanged from opening quotations.

LONDON, Thursday, July 25—Evening.

Consols closed at 94⅛ for money.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds............72 13-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares................76¾
Erie Railway Shares................48¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds..23¾

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £95,000 during the past week.

The bank rate has been reduced to 2 ₰ cent.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 25—Noon.

COTTON—The Cotton market opened quiet in tone, and it is estimated that the day's sales will not exceed 10,000 bales. The quotations are:

Middling Uplands................10¼d.
Middling Orleans................10½d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 35s. 9d. per quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat—California White, 13s. 9d. ₰ cental. Barley, 5s. ₰ 60 lbs. Oats, 4s. ₰ 45 lbs. Peas, 41s. ₰ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s. and Beef, 140s. ₰ bbl. Lard, 49s. 3d. ₰ cwt. Bacon, 42s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut Middles. Cheese, 54s. for fine American.

PRODUCE—Ashes, 31s. for Pots. Resin, Common Wilmington, 7s., and Fine American, 12s. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. ₰ cwt. Petroleum, 9d. for Spirits, and 1s. 3½d. for Refined, ₰ gallon. Tallow, 44s. ₰ cwt. Cloverseed, 41s. for American Red.

LONDON, Thursday, July 25—Noon.

Sugar, 25s. 6d. Iron, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 68s. 3d. Linseed Cakes, £9 10s. Linseed Oil, £41 10s. Whale Oil, £32. Sperm Oil, £120.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 25—2 P. M.

COTTON—Since the opening of the market there has been some improvement in business, and a better feeling prevails. It is now calculated that the sales will reach 12,000 bales.

The Breadstuffs market is generally unchanged. In the Provision market Cheese has met with a further decline of 1s., and fine American is now quoted at 53s. ₰ cwt. Lard has advanced 3d., and is now quoted at 49s. 6d. for American.

In the Produce market refined Petroleum has advanced to 1s. 4d. ₰ gallon. Tallow is 9d. higher, and is now quoted at 44s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 25—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed buoyant at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands................10¼d.
Middling Orleans................10½d.

The business of the day has exceeded the general expectations, and the sales foot up full 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for breadstuffs has been generally dull throughout the day. Corn. 35s. 9d.; Wheat, 13s. 11d. for California White. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Lard closed firm at 49s. 6d. Pork and Beef unchanged. Cheese dull at 53s.

PRODUCE—Petroleum closed at 1s. 4d. for Standard White, and 9d. for Spirits. Tallow 44s. 9d. for American. Resin and Turpentine unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, July 25—Evening.

There is no change whatever to report in the London commercial quotations.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Thursday, July 25.

The Inman steamship *City of London*, Capt. BROOKS, which left New-York on the 13th inst., has arrived at this port on her way to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 25.

The steamship *Manhattan*, Capt. WILLIAMS, which sailed from New-York on the 13th of July, has arrived out.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Reception of the Sovereigns—Effect Upon Politics—Maximilian—The Pacific Railroad—Uniform Currency for the World—Cheap Postage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 12, 1867.

The Court of France is passing through a strange phase. Entertaining foreign monarchs, some of them kindly disposed, and others cold, taciturn and even suspicious, watching the movements of BISMARCK in the further absorption of Germany, and, worse than all, trying to hold head against the opposition at home, give to His Majesty probably sleepless nights as well as unusual waking emotions.

It appears positive that the visit of the Northern monarchs to Paris did not change in a single particular the political relations of the different countries, and that all questions which were open before their coming remain open still. Their Majesties appear to have occupied themselves in talking about the great Exhibition and the beauties of Paris.

The Orientals have been better liked than the Northerners. The Northerners were quietly polite and unexceptionable in their deportment; the Orientals have been that, and more—they have been demonstrative and sympathetic. At the Theatre Français, when there was a political demonstration against the Government in the course of VICTOR HUGO'S "Hernani," the Viceroy of Egypt got up and left the house, although he had hardly got seated. When the news of the execution of MAXIMILIAN arrived, the Sultan went to the Emperor and insisted that all the *fêtes* that were to be given in his honor should be suspended; and as these *fêtes* cost the Emperor dearly in labor and money, and are no pleasure to him, the consideration of the Sultan was duly appreciated. So that in every way the Orientals have left Paris in better odor than the rest.

As regards the Emperor of Russia, no sooner had he got to a stopping place outside of France, than he wrote and sent to St. Petersburgh a decree in regard to Poland which was offensive to the French.

On his side, M. BISMARCK, as soon he got to Berlin from Paris, commenced operations for the completion of the treaties with the Southern States of Germany, in direct opposition to the interests and the wishes of France.

There are no two opinions in France on the subject of the further consolidation of Germany. If Prussia attempts to absorb any more territory, France and Austria will attack her, and the Governments of France and Austria will be supported to a man by their people. This much is certain, and I may add that it is tolerably certain that Prussia does not intend to stop where she is.

As regards the home opposition, it was never more active than now. The growing greatness of the United States is the phantom that is doing the work. In the liquidation of the Mexican question before the Legislature, which the Government attempted to dodge, but could not, we have seen the last coal of fire heaped upon the Ministerial back. One wonders why M. ROUHER does not resign; how he can remain in office after receiving such an overwhelming contradiction to all his promises. The Emperor, to make matters worse, and to show that when mistakes commence how hard it is to get out of the current, publishes a letter in the *Moniteur*, saying that the best thing Mexico can now do is to fall into the arms of the United States! And this after he had sent Gen. FOREY out there to put a barrier to the spread of the United States into Mexico! Could anything be more maladroit? His Majesty's letter is the laugh of everybody, and yet everybody says the same thing—that is to say, that the best thing for Mexico and the world would be its occupation and absorption by the United States.

The execution of MAXIMILIAN produced, naturally enough, a great sensation, and the Emperor, in his letter already mentioned, and the Ministerial people after him, went to such a degree of exaggeration in their execrations of JUAREZ and their laudation of MAXIMILIAN as to create a reaction, and now they find themselves faced with certain Napoleonic documents in regard to the murder of the Duke d'Enghein by the first Emperor, and of MURAT, and others, which throw the Emperor and his zealous imitators into the most pitiable position imaginable. JUAREZ did wrong in executing MAXIMILIAN, but it is not in France that people ought to say much about it.

Quite a stir has been made here lately about the Great Union Pacific Railroad, by the lectures on the subject delivered at the Geographical Society, at the lecture-room of the Great Exhibition, and at the Society of Engineers, by Col. HEINE, late of the United States Army, now at the Consular Office at Paris. The grandeur of the enterprise, the rapidity with which the road is being built, and the extraordinary riches in mines, especially, it is going at once to open to the world, are all subjects of excited comment in the French Press. The *Liberté*, in the following extract, looks at the subject from a political point of view:

"There are still short-sighted politicians who discuss the *Question of the Sea* with geographical charts of one hundred and fifty years ago. Now that 'the Question of the Sea' exists and has assumed a menacing attitude, it becomes the duty of all to study it without delay, to follow it constantly, and to decide upon it fearlessly.

Our readers have seen the letter lately addressed by Gen DIX to Col HEINE. Two facts which should be made known are evident by this letter. The first is that the United States, following a natural law, pushes from the East toward the West; that their extension inclines not toward the Atlantic but toward California. But as all human activity must naturally gravitate toward the sea, the United States spread along and border upon the Pacific Ocean, as we border upon the Atlantic. They are in advance of us.

The second, which is a corollary of the first, is that the centre of gravity of nations is changing at the present moment, and that from the borders of the Atlantic it tends to the borders of the Pacific; that the lake around which civilization gathers, the lake which under the Romans was the Mediterranean, and under LOUIS XIV., the Atlantic, becomes finally the great Pacific Ocean.

Within a short time there has happened a little fact, a very little fact, which was not an action of war, nor yet a treaty, but which will be more widely felt than Sadowa or the conference of London; an American steamer, the *Colorado*, has inaugurated a regular line across the Pacific, between San Francisco, Yokohama and Hong-Kong.

In two years, when the railroad across the American Continent shall be finished, Paris, London and Berlin will be nearer China and Australia, in going by New-York, than in going by Calcutta. Thus will be confirmed the great rule that humanity marches from the East to the West. Thus America will be fatally pushed to concentrate all her efforts toward Oceanica, Australia, Japan, China and India, where she will encounter Russia and England."

While these great things are being accomplished, we are still occupied with our little quarrels of a hundred years ago. We haggle with Prussia for ten miles of frontier, we shudder when the Russian navy is mentioned in the useless Black Sea; we intercede for five hundred Danes who do not wish to talk German. But America, marching straight before her, covering her soil with railroads, plowing the Pacific with her ships, takes Europe in the rear, and raises the insurmountable barrier of a republican continent across the shortest route that now leads to Asia.

The Government and people of the United States will find it hard to resist adopting the recommendations of the Monetary Conference which has just closed its session in this city. They ought, in fact, to adopt them at once. The recommendations are; 1, That the French five franc piece in Gold shall be the standard piece in value; 2. That the American dollar, while preserving its name, shall be reduced in intrinsic value so as to conform exactly to the five franc piece; 3. That the English pound sterling shall be made to conform in value to five 5-franc pieces; 4. That the French 20-franc gold piece be changed to a 25-franc gold piece, and, 5. That all the nations of the earth bring their money to conform to the 5 and 25-franc gold piece of France. Thus the English would have a four shilling piece with a new name, and a sovereign, corresponding exactly to the two French pieces, the same as we would have the dollar and five dollar pieces corresponding to these two pieces. Commerce would thus be made easy, and there would no longer be any confusion in international transactions. It is one of those reforms which do not require discussion, for its merits are palpable to all. A diminution of four cents in the value of the American dollar, and of six cents in the English sovereign is all that is required. The other nations would soon follow the example. It would be no great change, in fact, for the United States and England to adopt at the same time the 20-cent piece and call it a franc, the same as the French. The American money might then be thus denominated: Cents, (in copper,) 4-cent pieces, (in silver,) half-franc, franc, and two-franc pieces, (in silver,) dollar or five-franc pieces, (in gold and silver,) and half-eagles ($2 50) and eagles ($5 in gold.) These pieces would thus conform in division and value to the French pieces, which are called sous, four-sou pieces, half-franc, franc, two-franc and five-franc pieces, and half-Napoleons and Napoleons; and there would be no other change in the American system than the slight reduction, as already mentioned, of about four cents in the intrinsic metal value of the dollar—for this is all the difference, according to French analysis, that exists between the American dollar and the French five-franc piece.

While the French Government are pressing this reform on us, our Government is pressing one in return upon them, and both, it is to be hoped, will be adopted. Hon. Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, is working hard to induce the French Government to reduce the international postage on letters and papers. You will be pleased to know that he is likely to succeed.

MALAKOFF.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Rebutting Testimony for the Prosecution Continued.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 25.

This has been mainly a "character day" in the Surratt trial, although the proceedings were enlivened by the exhibition of a little braggadocia on the part of the counsel for the defence, who offered to close the case. The prosecution accepted the challenge and commenced consultation regarding the summing up of the evidence, when the defence backed out. Sergeant DYE's testimony regarding the moon was further confirmed, and evidence was elicited showing that a train from Elmira through to Washington made all the connections on the 13th of April. The prosecution have but two or three more witnesses to examine, and will close their case to-morrow. The arguments will be commenced on Saturday.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 25.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

The rebutting testimony for the prosecution was resumed:

Artemus Stevens, sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Reside in Lennoxville, Canada; resided there all my life; am a farmer; know Dr. McMillan; have known him over seven years, and know his associates; was familiar with his general reputation for truth, and it was very good. No cross-examination.

Prof. Harkness, recalled: I wanted to make a correction; the moon rose at one minute and four seconds past ten o'clock; this was on April 14; the difference and mistake I made arose from an error in calculation.

Joseph M. Dubarry, recalled and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: I have with me the records of the Northern Central Railroad; on April 13 and 14, 1865, there was connection with Sunbury and Baltimore by the Northern Central Railroad; the Northern Central Railroad crosses the Pennsylvania Central Railroad at Marysville; there are coal routes leading from Sunbury to Pottsville, and from Pottsville to Philadelphia; I know there is such a road as the Catawissa road; it strikes at Wilton, and is twelve miles west of Sunbury; from Harrisburgh there are to Philadelphia the Pennsylvania Central road and the road to Reading, and thence to Philadelphia; the New-York through trains cross a branch of the Reading road, and passes around Philadelphia by the connecting railway; that was not in existence in 1865; the Lackawana and Bloomsburgh road struck the Northern Central Railroad two miles from Sunbury; Northumberland is two miles west of Sunbury; that road connects with Philadelphia. [Record examined.] I find that on April 13, 1865, there were two passenger trains, called the first and second mail, run between Elmira and Williamsport; by the records here, both trains left at eight o'clock; I know nothing of a special train; when I was on the stand before I was asked if I was in Elmira on April 13; I desire to correct that, as I know by telegrams that I promised to be at Elmira on the 12th and 13th, and I was probably there; by the record the train left Sunbury at thirteen minutes past twelve o'clock on the night of April 13, and arrived at Baltimore at twenty-five minutes past seven o'clock A. M. on the 14th, at the Bolton depot.

By Mr. Bradley—Have no special recollection of coming from Elmira to Williamsport on a special train on April 13; the record shows that a special train ran upon the 12th, and there is no record of a special train on the 13th going south; do not recollect coming down in a caboose on the 13th; never saw the prisoner until I saw him in court; do not recollect his coming from Elmira with me on a special train; if I came down from Elmira that day no one could have come in that single car without my knowing it; I am positive I never saw the prisoner before; I have no recollection whatever of having been on that train; the most direct and expeditious route from Sunbury to Washington is by the Northern Central road to Baltimore; the train on April 13 left Sunbury for Baltimore at thirteen minutes past twelve midnight, and arrived at Baltimore at twenty-five minutes past seven A. M. of the 14th of April; I know it takes four hours from Harrisburgh to Baltimore; it takes the same time to run from Harrisburgh to Philadelphia as from Harrisburgh to Baltimore; a freight train left Sunbury at half-past four P. M. on the 13th of April; that train ran to Marysville; don't know if there was a close connection for freight trains at Marysville and Harrisburgh; Marysville is eight miles from Harrisburgh; the train arrived at Marysville at half past nine P. M.; that was the last freight train that left Sunbury on April 13; the passenger train left at thirteen minutes past twelve P. M., and arrived at Harrisburgh at half-past three A. M.; between half-past 9 A. M. and half-past three on the 14th no train left Harrisburgh for Baltimore; the Pottsville road does not intersect the Northern Central Railroad directly; time from Harrisburgh to Reading is from two to two and a half hours; there is no direct connection between our road and the Catawissa road.

George S. Koontz, recalled and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Am General Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at Washington; On the morning of April 14, 1865, trains left Baltimore for Washington at twenty minutes past four A. M., and arrived at Washington at forty-five minutes past five A. M.; next train left at thirty minutes past five A. M., and arrived here at twenty past seven; the next at seven A. M., and arrived here at forty minutes past eight; the next at forty minutes past nine, and arrived at thirty minutes past eleven A. M.; on the morning of April 15, the first train left Washington at fifteen minutes past six A. M., and arrived at Baltimore at fifteen minutes past ten; this train was detained at the Relay House for several hours: it was due at Baltimore at eight A. M.; the second train left Washington at fifteen minutes past seven, and arrived at Baltimore at forty minutes past two; its time due was fifteen minutes past eight, but it was detained at Relay.

By Mr. Bradley—The above trains were detained at the Relay House and searched; I assisted in the search.

Chas. F. Wetmore sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Reside at No. 18 Clinton-place, New-York City; knew Dr. Bissell; I am the person referred to as conducting a suit for him against the Erie Railway; Bissell never attended me as a physician; I do not think Dr. Bissell was in Elmira April 14 hunting up witnesses for his suit; when I saw Bissell's testimony in the case I thought he was mistaken; my reason for thinking so was that yesterday, after being subpœnaed, I went to the office of Mr. Eaton, who was opposed to me in the suit, and he handed me some letters dated 11th, 12th, 13th of April, 1865, and the letters confirmed that Bissell was then in my office; I have heard the character of Dr. Bissell very much canvassed; his general reputation for truth and veracity was bad.

By Mr. Bradley—In the settlement of the suit Dr. Bissell was satisfied; I settled it on the 5th of June, and gave him the money on the 6th; the amount I paid him was $5,100, and the Company paid me my fees; Bissell's general character for truth is bad; I first heard that subject discussed in 1863 and 1865; it grew out of the suit against the Erie Railway; heard Bissell's reputation generally discussed; Bissell resided in Waverly when he came to see me, and he subsequently resided in New-York City in April, 1865; I do not think Bissell was engaged in working up testimony, for we were about to settle the case; I do not remember that he ever spoke about a brakeman he wanted as witness; on the 11th, 12th and 13th of April I was writing the letters in relation to settling the case, and I think Bissell was in my office on April 15.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Bissell was at my office yesterday; he was at my house last Sunday.

Dr. Wm. Elmer, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Reside in New-York and know Dr. Bissell; I know what people say of him, and his reputation for truth is bad.

By Mr. Bradley—Have heard several speak of his character as bad; have heard a dozen or more speak of Dr. Bissell.

George W. Mahon, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Have lived in New-York City; had a saloon with Dr. Bissell at No. 1,160 Broadway; I was in business with Bissell; he had a bad character for truth and veracity; never heard a worse character. No cross-examination.

Francis Archambault, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Reside in Montreal; have lived there eight or nine years; am a lawyer; know Mr. Nagle, who testified against Dr. McMillan; I had a private conversation with Mr. Nagle; I do not wish to tell it, but if compelled will do so; Mr. Nagle said he was coming here as a witness, and he said he was bringing other witnesses, and I understood he first got a draft for $1,000, and that not being sufficient, he got more; I know St. Marie; he studied law in the same office with me: his character was always good. No cross-examnation.

T. J. Logan, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: On the night of the assassination, about ten o'clock I noticed the moon rising: before the moon rose it was remarkably clear; an hour after the moon rose it was very brilliant.

Wm. H. Brayton, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Reside in New-York; have known Dr. Bissell over a year; his character for truth is very bad.

By Mr. Bradley—I am a produce and commission merchant; reside at No. 243 West Fortieth-street; Bissell was a partner of my brother.

C. A. Tinker, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—In 1865 was a telegraph operator in this city; on the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th of April, 1865, there was telegraphic communication between Washington and Elmira.

By Mr. Bradley—I was in the War Department telegraph office, and we used the usual commercial lines.

Worell Mareau, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—Am a telegraph operator; in 1865 was in the American office here; on the 13th, 14th and 15th of April there was telegraphic communication between Elmira and Washington.

John George, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—On April 15, 1865, was through baggage master between Washington and New-York; we left Washington at half-past seven, were detained at the Relay-house, and reached Baltimore at twenty minutes past four, and left Baltimore at forty minutes past six; it made the train twelve hours late in reaching New-York.

Mr. Bradley said he could not understand what this would rebut, and unless it was in rebuttal he would move to strike it out.

Mr. Pierrepont said it would prove that Surratt could have reached Lake Champlain at the time stated.

Mr. Bradley said that was original proof.

Mr. Pierrepont said it would tend to show that Surratt was not in Elmira on the 14th of April, if Dr. Bissell did say so.

Mr. Bradley said if Dr. Bissell was the most unmitigated liar on earth, this testimony was not rebuttal. It could not show that Surratt was not in Elmira on April 14.

Mr. Pierrepont said he never heard that it was to assume that an *alibi* would be attempted to be proven, but when an *alibi* is attempted it is proper to know that he was not at the place set up. There is a legal right to prove anything that goes to contradict the *alibi* set up.

Mr. Bradley said he desired to read some authorities on the subject, and while the books were being prepared the Court at 12:15 took a recess until 12:45.

Upon reassembling Mr. Merrick said, a good deal of evidence given has not been in rebuttal, but has been such testimony as could have been offered informally. As to the telegraph communication it was not in rebuttal, for the defence had offered nothing in regard to telegraphing. It was given to telegraph Mr. McMillan's statement that Surratt telegraphed from Elmira to Booth. It was not rebuttal of anything offered by the defence. The testimony as to the railroad is not responsive, but is cumulative and corroborative. Can the prosecution commence and show the presence of the prisoner at one end of a route, and then close their examination in chief, and in their rebutting testimony connect him with the other end of the route? He denied that this evidence would tend to rebut the proof of an *alibi*. It is not competent to prove in rebuttal when an *alibi* is set up that the prisoner was at some other place. When the crime is committed, and when it is shown that he was at some other place, the prosecution cannot show in opposition to that *alibi* that he was at a place distant from where the crime was committed. Such a fact would disprove their own case, and they cannot do that, for if it is shown by either side that the prisoner was in New-York or Elmira on the day of the assassination, then he could not have been here, and there must be an acquittal under this indictment. Mr. Merrick quoted authority in Carrington and Paine's Reports to show that it was not competent for the prosecution to show that the prisoner was at a place other than at the place set up in the *alibi*, or the place where the crime was committed. This testimony now offered was corroborative and could not be offered in rebuttal. Mr. Merrick also quoted from a decision of the late Judge Crawford in support of his position. The case of the prosecution was the commission of the murder here, and the fight of the prisoner was an element of proof. He fled, they say, hence to Canada, and they have put him on part of the route, and can they now come back and put him on the other end of the route?

Mr. Pierrepont contended that evidence could even now be offered to confirm the original case. There is in rebuttal always evidence to confirm the original case, and it must be considered if it is legitimate; if not legitimate, it should very properly be disregarded. To show that Surratt went to New-York on the 15th of April was not disproving the fact that he was in Washington on the 14th. The prosecution offered nothing in rebuttal relative to Surratt's whereabouts on the 14th of April. The defence had attempted to show that Surratt was at Elmira on April 15, and all that this evidence tended to show was that he was not in Elmira on the day set up by them. That was perfectly legitimate, and if it corroborated the original case, it was no reason why it should be excluded. The prosecution were now about to put together all the links of the iron chain. He, Mr. Pierrepont, would, before the case closed, demonstrate that Surratt was in Washington, and that he was not in Elmira; and if he did not fully demonstrate that fact, he would never try another case in this or any other court. As to the telegrams, they were to show that the prisoner could have communicated by telegraph with Washington, and, in support of the assertion, that he was at one time and another in Elmira, making efforts to release the rebel prisoners, which was a part of the damning scheme to spread anarchy and confusion all over this country.

Mr. Carrington contended that the evidence was perfectly legitimate. It was part of the original case to show where the prisoner was on the 15th, but as the defence had attempted to show that he was in Elmira on the 15th, it was proper to show that he could not be there, and it is therefore surely testimony of a rebutting character. The prosecution could not only show where he was on the 15th, but also where he was on the 15th and 18th, and this would be strictly in answer to the propositions of the defence.

Mr. Bradley recapitulated some of the testimony given and said, how far the prosecution had succeeded in fixing Surratt here on April 14, was a question for the jury. They had attempted to show that he fled on the 15th, that he was in Burlington on the night of the 17th, and in Montreal on the 18th. In reply to that the defence had offered evidence to show that it was not so, and that he was not in Washington on the 14th, but that he was in Elmira; and now it is said that he was in Elmira engaged in a conspiracy, and because he was in that conspiracy they desired to convict him of murder. All this evidence should have been offered in chief, and at this late day it cannot be offered in rebuttal. As to the testimony in relation to the telegraph being in operation, he (Mr. Bradley) could not see what that was intended to rebut. Rebutting evidence was such evidence as will meet some new fact brought out, but such evidence as would not be admitted in the testimony in chief. The accused is here to answer the charge of murder and not treason, and no other act except the act of murder could be proven here; and yet it is attempted to show that Surratt was engaged in a conspiracy, and for that they attempt to prove the telegraph offices open in order to show communication between Elmira and Washington—all of which was illegitimate. It was asserted that they would fix Surratt's presence here on the 14th of April; he defied human ingenuity to weld such a chain as would bring Surratt here from Elmira on the 13th and 14th. It was a matter of impossibility to have brought him here, and he (Mr. Bradley) was willing now to submit this case without offering any surrebutting proof. But it was to show that Surratt was here, that the telegraph was to be used, and this, he argued, was plainly illegitimate. Both gentlemen on the prosecution say that on April 13 Surratt was in Elmira; and if he was there they were bound to show that he was here on the 14th, on the evening of that day. It must be fully shown that the prisoner was here, or that he was within reasonable distance; and if this is not shown they have no case. The defence has given evidence to show that the prisoner could not have got here, and they cannot now offer evidence in rebuttal, for it was a part of their argued case that the prisoner's presence here should be proven. If they failed to do it in chief they cannot prove the fact now. Whatever is a confirmation of the original case cannot be given as evidence in reply.

Mr. Pierrepont rose to reply.

Mr. Merrick said he believed the defence had the close of this argument.

Mr. Pierrepont said he did not propose to make a speech. They had expected to prove that Surratt was in New-York April 15; they were going to prove that by a woman, who had not arrived but was expected by the next train, but a challenge was thrown out by the defence to close the case; the prosecution accepted the challenge.

Mr. Bradley, Sr.—We agree, Sir; we are now willing to submit the case without argument. The case is closed.

Mr. Bradley, Jr., said, before the case was closed, he desired to make a statement in vindication of Mr. S. B. Nagle. He thought the assault upon Mr. Nagle had been unjustifiable and unprofessional. He (Mr. Bradley) had gone for the purpose of getting the proper evidence, and he found it necessary to employ assistance there, and he found Mr. Nagle an important witness and a valuable assistant. It was necessary to supply funds for the witnesses, and he had done so and had authorized a banker to honor Mr. Nagle's drafts on him. It was necessary that some arrangements should be made about the funds, as the witnesses would not come on unless they were paid in advance. He thought the attack was unnecessary, and he only made this statement in justification of Mr. Nagle's character.

Mr. Merrick—We will now submit the case without argument.

Mr. Carrington said that in a case of so much importance he could not consent to that course.

Judge Fisher asked what became of the point about which there had been so much argument.

Mr. Merrick said that it must go over with all the rest of the case.

Judge Fisher said it was a point of some importance, and intimated that he was not now prepared to decide it.

Mr. Merrick asked what rule prevailed as to the speeches, and whether each side was entitled to two speeches.

Judge Fisher replied that such had been the practice.

Mr. Merrick then asked whether, if the defence declined to argue the question to the jury, the speech of one of the gentlemen on the other side would not close the case?

Mr. Carrington said that as this was a case of great importance, and had occupied some time, the counsel would divide the duty.

After some further discussion, Mr. Merrick said that the agreement would be withdrawn unless the case was considered entirely closed. Their proposition had been to submit the case without further argument, and let it go to the jury at once.

Mr. Pierrepont said he had not so understood it; he understood the evidence only was closed.

It then appeared that counsel had misunderstood the agreement and the case was reopened and the examination of witnesses was resumed.

Judge Fisher said he would decide upon the points argued at 1 o'clock to-morrow.

Wm. Roberts, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Was in Elmira in June, 1866; saw Mr. Joseph Carroll, a tailor, there; went with Jno. Knapp to Mr. Carroll's store, at least the store where Mr. Carroll was employed as a cutter; Mr. Carroll did not mention any dates upon which he saw Surratt; Carroll was talking to Mr. Knapp and I did not hear anything about the 13th mentioned; Carroll did not say he could not identify the prisoner; there was no conversation of that kind at that time; Carroll said Mr. Offert was in New-York, and that was the way he got at Surratt's presence there; I don't think he made use of any date.

By Mr. Merrick—He said he got at the time by knowing when Mr. Offert was in New-York.

John W. Browning, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Am a clerk in the office of the Commissioner-General of Prisoners.

Question—Do you know if any Confederate prisoners were confined at Elmira on April 14, 1865?

Mr. Bradley objected, as it was not expressive to anything brought out by the defence.

Mr. Pierrepont said it was for the purpose of showing that there were then there five thousand odd prisoners.

Judge Fisher could not see what this was in reply to, unless to the testimony of Gen. Lee, which was ruled out by the Court.

The objection was sustained.

Mrs. M. A. Fithian, (formerly Sherman,) sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Live at the corner of Tenth and C streets, South Washington; my first husband, Mr. Sherman, was an Alderman of Philadelphia; I know John Lee's reputation while he was an officer under my husband; his character for veracity was good.

Jno. E. Hatfield, sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Live at No. 339 Tenth-street; lived in Philadelphia a number of years; knew John Lee in Philadelphia; never heard his reputation for truth and veracity questioned.

By Mr. Bradley—Knew Lee while he was a detective here; saw him in company with some of the detectives here.

Wm. Parker, sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Live in Washington on Seventh-street, corner of T; am a clerk in the Treasury Department; knew Jno. Lee; never heard his reputation for truth and veracity questioned.

By Mr. Bradley—Did not know Lee while he was a detective here.

Wm. S. Parker sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Reside in Philadelphia; keep a restaurant corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets; I knew John Lee for a number of years in Philadelphia; never heard his reputation for truth and veracity questioned.

By Mr. Bradley—Did not know Lee while he was a detective here.

At 3:30 o'clock P. M. the Court took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The Hustings Court Cases at Richmond—Reply to Gen. Schofield.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, July 25.

The reply of the Justices of the Hustings Court to Gen. SCHOFIELD's communication will be made public to-morrow. The Court justifies its decision in the cases named by him on the ground of justice, and utterly deny that the parties being born at the North or South had anything to do with it.

With reference to the fining HOTZ only one cent for assaulting the teacher of a freedmen's school, who had whipped his brother, they say:

"The time never was that a Virginia Court would imprison any man for an assault upon another man, when that other man had beaten a child, even though the child so beaten was of no kith or kin, much less when that child was son, daughter, brother or sister of the party committing the assault. Such cases have previously occurred in our Courts, but never yet, in the history of Virginia Courts was a man imprisoned for such an offence. Such a sentence would shock the moral sense of the whole community."

With reference to the Court having advised a *nolle prosequi* in the case where the counsel of the parties had said "that now Courts were intended only to try Confederates," the magistrates disclaim responsibility for what counsel may say, and deny that their judgment was at all influenced by the remark in question.

The Commonwealth Attorney of the city and Hustings Court also sent letters sustaining the facts recited by the magistrates.

Meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Thursday, July 25.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York was in session all day, and resolved to hold a public demonstration in Cooper Institute, New-York, on the evening of Oct. 22, before their annual session.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the name of 21,000 pledged temperance men, within the jurisdiction of the Grand Division of Eastern New-York, we do most earnestly request the Constitutional Convention, in session at Albany, to submit to the people of this State, at the coming election, a separate article or section of the Constitution, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; and that a copy of the resolution, signed by G. W. P. and G. S., under the seal of G. D., be sent to the present Constitutional Convention.

Resolved, That we urge the friends of temperance throughout the State to enforce the prohibitory provision of the present Excise Law in various localities; and pledge ourselves to stand by the constitutional authorities in the faithful and earnest enforcement of all laws in favor of temperance, good morals and quiet Sabbaths.

Court Decision—National Bank Shares Subject to Municipal Taxes.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 25.

In the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in the petition of JAMES LANSTON *vs.* The Board of Aldermen of the City of Boston, the petitioner asks that the assessment of tax on his shares in the several National Banks may be invalid and set aside. His petition is based upon two grounds: First, that a State has no constitutional authority to tax the shares in banks created by the Government of the United States: and, second, that if under the proviso in the act of Congress of 1864, the States have the right to tax the shares in the National Banks, to which that act relates, the tax is invalid, because the law of Massachusetts does not conform to the provision.

The Judge delivered the opinion of the Court against the petition, and dismissed the case, with costs.

Silver Palace Sleeping Car Excursion Party.

FORT WAYNE, Thursday, July 25.

The excursion party started on their return trip from Chicago at 8 o'clock. The interior of the cars are decorated with bouquets and baskets of flowers, which were presented to the ladies by the proprietor of the Tremont House. The dinner at the Sherman House was a splendid affair, and the hop in the evening was kept up to a late hour. The hop was attended by a large number of Chicago ladies, whose toilets were superb, and rather surpassed those of the excursionists who did not come so well prepared, not expecting that a ball would be a feature in the entertainment.

CRESTLINE, O., Thursday, July 25.

The excursionists reached here at 7 o'clock. After taking supper they proceeded eastward. They suffered a detention of about an hour owing to the necessity of removing a wheel which it was feared might break.

Eight Persons Drowned in Bar Harbor by the Capsizing of a Boat.

PORTLAND, Thursday, July 25.

A special dispatch to the *Star* says Rev. R. G. CHASE and wife, Miss HAMPLE, Miss TAZEWELL and J. HARMON, all of Philadelphia; S. F. CLARK and wife, of Framingham, Mass., and Capt. C. ROBINSON, of Tremont, were capsized in a boat and drowned in Bar Harbor, off Mount Desert Island yesterday.

FRANCIS T. CLARK, one of the persons drowned at Mount Desert, was Cashier of the Framingham National Bank. Rev. L. G. CHASE, another one of the victims, was pastor of St. Matthias' Episcopal Church, Philadelphia.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Thirty-fourth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, July 25.

The President announced the special order of the day to be the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Right of Suffrage.

Mr. MURPHY called for the reading of the report of the Committee of the Whole, as reported to the Convention, as follows:

THE SUFFRAGE BILL.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE AND QUALIFICATIONS TO HOLD OFFICE.

SECTION 1. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been for thirty days a citizen and inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to a vote at such election in the election district of which he shall be at the time a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that are or hereafter may be elective by the people. But such citizen shall have been for thirty days next preceding the election a resident of the district from which the officer is to be chosen for whom he offers his vote; provided, that in time of war no elector, in the actual military service of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from the State, and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent elector may vote, and for the canvass and return of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside or otherwise. Provided, also, that until the 1st day of January, 1869, a citizen who shall have been a citizen for ten days and is otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote.

SEC. 2. No person who shall receive, expect to receive, pay, or offer or promise to pay, contribute or offer, or promise to commute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing, as a compensation or reward for a vote to be given at an election, shall vote at such election, and upon challenge for such cause, the person so challenged shall, before the inspectors receive his vote, swear or affirm before such inspectors that he has not received, does not expect to receive, has not paid or promised to contribute to others to be paid, or used, any money or other valuable thing, as a compensation or reward for a vote to be given at such election. Laws shall be passed excluding from the right of suffrage idiots, lunatics, and all persons who may have been, or may be convicted of bribery, or of any infamous crime, and all persons who have voluntarily engaged in rebellion against the United States, unless pardoned by the President of the United States, or the Governor of the State of New-York.

Laws shall be passed for punishing and depriving of the right of suffrage, and excluding on challenge, persons who shall pay or contribute, or agree to pay or contribute, or who shall receive or agree to receive any money, property, or valuable thing, to promote the election of any particular candidate or ticket, or who shall make or be interested in any bet or wager dependent upon the result of any election. The payment of the expenses of printing or of the circulation of papers and documents previous to any election are excepted from the operation of this section.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States; nor while investigating, or while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State, of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while kept in any almshouse or other asylums at the public expense, nor while confined in any public prison. And the Legislature shall prescribe the manner in which electors absent from their homes in time of war, in the actual military or naval service of this State, or of the United States, may vote, and shall provide for the canvass and return of their votes.

SEC. 4. Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established; and the Legislature shall provide that a register of all citizens entitled to the right of suffrage in each election district shall be made and completed at least six days before any election, and no person shall vote at such election who shall not have been registered according to law. But such laws shall be uniform in their requirements throughout the State.

SEC. 5. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot, except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen.

SEC. 6. No person who is not at the time of taking the oath of office an elector, shall hold any office under this Constitution. All officers shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties (of the office he is to hold) according to the best of my ability."

Mr. MURPHY moved to amend the first section so that it will read, "every white male citizen," &c.

Mr. VERPLANK moved to further amend that no property qualification for eligibility to office or for right of suffrage, shall ever be required in this State, but no colored citizen shall have the right of suffrage unless a majority of the votes cast at the next general election in this State shall, in addition to stating whether the vote is for or against the adoption of the Constitution, state that the vote is in favor of extending to the colored citizens the right of suffrage.

The President ruled the amendment out or order under the resolution adopted heretofore, that all propositions for separate submission shall be deferred until the Constitution is perfected.

Mr. VERPLANCK appealed from the decision of the chair, but finally withdrew it.

Mr. MURPHY modified his amendment so that all colored citizens entitled to vote under the Constitution of 1846, shall be entitled to vote, &c.

Mr. AMASA J. PARKER would vote for the amendment with the understanding that hereafter an opportunity would be offered for providing for a separate submission of Negro Suffrage.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and lost by a vote of 48 to 94.

Mr. ENDRESS moved to strike out the whole of the proviso to the first section. Carried.

Mr. BURRILL moved to amend so that the women of color, other than those provided for by the Constitution of 1846, and those who may be born in this State, shall be entitled to vote. Lost—yeas, 46; nays, 96.

Mr. KERNAN moved to amend, requiring ten days' residence instead of thirty days.

Mr. SHUMAKER said this was the only State that proposed to suspend the citizenship of an adopted citizen for even ten days. The idea that the adopted citizen should be compelled to wait thirty days was a malignant stab at that class of persons.

Mr. GREELEY said every man was protected who came to this country. Ten days was the time fixed in the Constitution of 1846. He was in favor of giving time for naturalization.

Mr. CORBETT was in favor of throwing all the dignity necessary around the question of naturalization; but he thought a residence of ten days, as at present, was sufficient. There were those who seemed to think that all the ignorance came from the other side of the Atlantic; but there were many foreigners landing on our shores who were as well posted concerning our institutions as many native born citizens.

Mr. KERNAN's amendment was adopted by a vote of 87 to 60.

Mr. VAN CAMPEN moved to amend, making residence in the county two months, which was lost 74 to 74.

Mr. VAN CAMPEN moved to reconsider. It was laid on the table.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to strike out the second proviso to the first section, which was carried.

Mr. LAPHAM moved to amend that the voter shall be thirty days a resident of the district in which he offers his vote.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to strike out district and insert town or ward. Lost.

Mr. PRINDLE moved to make ten days. Lost.

Mr. W. C. BROWN moved to amend, making the voter for thirty days a resident of the town or ward, and ten days a resident of the election district in which he offers to vote.

Mr. LAPHAM accepted the amendment, and it was adopted by a vote of 94 to 52.

Mr. CURTIS moved to amend, so as to allow females to vote on the same terms with men.

Mr. GRAVES moved to amend, so as to provide for a special election in June, 1868, at which women alone shall vote. In case of a majority so voting shall declare in favor of female suffrage, then equal suffrage shall be extended to them.

Mr. GREELEY said this subject had been carefully considered in Committee. They had concluded to extend suffrage to black men and to deny it to women. The black men had asked for it and the women had not. If any one doubted it let him ask the first twenty black men he meets and the first twenty women he meets; that would tell the story. The women who led the suffrage movement scorned the idea of submitting the question to the women of the State; they did not desire submission in the manner proposed.

The question was then taken on Mr. GRAVES' amendment, and it was lost—yeas, 9; nays, 132. Messrs. Barto, Beals, Eddy, Farnham, Fowler, Graves, Hammond, M. H. Lawrence and Seaver voting in the affirmative.

Mr. MOORE moved to amend that proposition of Mr. CURTIS that it shall not apply to women of color. Lost.

Mr. CURTIS denied that women had not asked to be enfranchised. He presented petitions here containing names of over one thousand women demanding it. He did not desire to make politicians of women, but to remove the disabilities now surrounding them.

Mr. E. BROOKS opposed the proposition. The franchise would not elevate woman; it would drag her down from the high position she now occupied.

The question was taken on Mr. CURTIS' amendment extending suffrage to women, and it was lost, 19 to 125.

Messrs. Beals, Bell, Curtis, Hadley, Hammond, Kinney, Lapham, M. H. Lawrence, Pond, Root, Tucker, Veeder, and others, voting in the affirmative.

Recess to 4 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The report on the right of suffrage was resumed.

Mr. BICKFORD moved to strike out "twenty-one" and insert "eighteen," so as to allow persons of the latter age to vote.

Mr. ROBINSON advocated the amendment. He thought it safer to trust young men eighteen years of age with the ballot, that to trust the colored man with that right.

The amendment was lost—28 to 18.

Mr. CASSIDY moved to amend:

"The section shall not apply to any man of color who shall not be an actual resident of this State at the time when this Constitution shall go into operation, unless such man of color, at the time he may offer his vote, shall have been for five years immediately preceding an actual resident of this State."

In explanation of this amendment Mr. CASSIDY said it was not intended to affect the resident colored population of the State, but to place the same conditions upon those who might come into the State hereafter that are now required of colored men. As to female suffrage, he would say that whenever that proposition was brought forward in the shape of a separate submission to the people, he should redeem the promise made in the early stage of this debate, and vote for it.

The amendment was lost, 38 to 94.

Mr. S. W. DWIGHT moved to restore the words "United States," as defining citizenship. He thought it important to fix in this Constitution citizenship of the United States. He wanted it inserted in order to show our paramount allegiance to the United States in distinction from State rights.

Mr. RATHBURN said the words "citizen of the United States" were not in the Constitution of 1846. If there was any good reason for putting them in now he failed to see it. There was none unless for the purpose of getting a shot at the "Dred Scott Decision," or something of that kind. In some of the Western States aliens were allowed to vote after being in the State one year.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. CHAMPLAIN moved to strike out the words "and a citizen for ten days," and insert in place thereof the following: "And shall then be a citizen." Lost.

Mr. COMSTOCK moved to preface section 1, as follows: "The people of this State in virtue of their constitutional sovereignty have the undoubted right to establish and regulate for themselves the elective franchise, without interference or control by any other authority whatsoever; it is therefore declared as follows."

He offered this preamble in view of the fact that movements were in progress in the Congress of the United States to take all authority from the several States and regulate the elective franchise. He was opposed to the assumption of such power, and thought it time for this State to put herself on record against it.

Mr. VAN DYCK was in favor of transferring the requisition of the franchise to the General Government. Movements were in progress to that end, and would probably, sooner or later, be carried out, making all laws on this subject universal. This being the case he should vote against the amendment.

Mr. KERNAN favored the adoption of the amendment. He would not surrender this right belonging to this State to the General Government, and it was proper that this Convention should now make the declaration to that effect.

The question was taken by yeas and nays.

When Mr. BARKER's name was called he said he did not think this amendment was offered in the proper place, and should vote against it, but at the proper time he would go upon the record in favor of asserting the right of this State to regulate the right of suffrage for herself. The amendment was lost, 50 to 91.

Mr. GRAVES moved to amend the first section: But no man shall be allowed to vote at any election who is intoxicated to that degree, which, if separated from day to day for thirty days, would constitute him a habitual drunkard before a Court of Inquiry, duly organized for that purpose under the statutes of this State. Lost.

Mr. GROSS moved to amend: Every male inhabitant of this State, at the time when this Constitution shall go into operation, of foreign birth, who shall, at the time he may offer his vote, have declared his intentions to become a citizen in conformity to the laws of the United States relative to naturalization, and who shall also then possess, in all other respects, the qualifications in this section prescribed, shall be admitted to vote as herein before provided. Lost, 48 to 90.

Mr. CONGER moved to amend: Every male citizen who shall have been an inhabitant of this State for one year preceding any election, and a resident of the election district where he may offer his vote, including every white citizen of the age of 21 years, and every person of color who has heretofore been admitted to the elective franchise, shall be admitted to vote at such election in said district and not elsewhere, for all officers elective by the people, except for Members of Assembly.

Mr. WALES moved to amend so as to allow females who are taxpayers the right to vote. Lost.

Mr. GRANT moved to amend: Any person convicted of receiving a bribe to influence his action, or failure to act in the discharge of his duty as a member of the Legislature, or if any other public office of trust to which he has been elected or appointed, shall not be allowed to vote in this State unless pardoned by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate by a two-third vote. Lost.

T. W. DWIGHT moved to reconsider the vote by which the first proviso was stricken out. Tabled.

Mr. CHURCH moved to amend: That persons herein declared to be voters for all officers to be elected, may also vote on all questions which may be submitted to the votes of the people of the State at large. Carried, 70 to 67.

Mr. ALVORD moved to reconsider. Tabled.

Mr. GRANT moved to amend: That no person shall vote in this State after the year 1872 unless he can read the Constitution. Lost.

A. J. PARKER moved to adjourn. Lost, 52 to 68.

Mr. VAN CAMPEN moved to take a recess until 7:30 o'clock. Lost.

Mr. BARTO moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. CONGER moved to amend so as to punish those who may influence an elector to withhold his vote. Carried.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to amend: To punish those who shall make any promise to influence a voter. Carried.

Mr. VERPLANK moved to amend so as to disfranchise those who have defrauded the Government of the United States or the Government of the State of New-York. Adopted.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Campaign Riots in East Tennessee—Two Men Killed and Seven Mortally Wounded.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, July 25.

A dreadful riot is reported to have occurred at Rogersville, East Tennessee, on Tuesday. A large crowd had assembled on the public square, near the Court-house, to hear Mr. ETHERIDGE, the Conservative candidate for Governor, speak. Many Conservatives and Radicals were armed with guns and pistols. After ETHEREDGE had spoken an hour he was interrupted by TOM KING, a leading Radical, who pronounced a statement he made a lie. ETHERIDGE retorted bitterly, when some one shot at him. Numerous other shots followed in quick succession. The crowd broke, the Conservatives going in one direction and the Radicals in the other. Firing was continued for about twenty minutes; a white man and a colored man were killed, seven mortally wounded and about thirty slightly. The wounded were conveyed to a hotel, where they remained. ETHERIDGE was not hurt, and left for Smedlyville after quiet had been restored.

The negro reported killed at Knoxville yesterday, shouted for BROWNLOW at the Conservative meeting, when he was shot down. The prompt action of the police prevented a riot.

South Carolina Republican Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, July 25.

The proceedings in the Convention to-day were very harmonious.

A platform was adopted which is essentially the same as that adopted at Charleston, and in many respects similar to that of the Radicals of Tennessee. Mild confiscation was proposed, but was voted down. The effort to add the name of "Radical" to the party was unsuccessful. A resolution was introduced saying that the colored race, on account of its loyalty, is entitled to the nomination of one of their color for Vice-President of the United States at the next election. Pending the discussion of the resolution, the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

W. J. ARMSTRONG, a delegate from Washington to the Convention, addressed the citizens to-night.

Teller of the Pequonnock National Bank Decamped.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Thursday, July 25.

WILLIAM HOWARD BARNUM, Teller of the Pequonnock National Bank of this city, has decamped with several thousand dollars of the bank's money. He is 27 years of age, rather good-looking, five feet four inches high, dark hair and eyes, slender build, and weighs about 125 lbs. The bank offers a reward of $500 for his arrest.

A Colored Regiment in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 25.

A newly formed colored regiment, headed by a band of music, paraded through the streets to-night. They halted on Baltimore-street, opposite the office of the *American* (newspaper) and cheered that paper, also THAD. STEVENS and Congress. The men were mostly armed with muskets. The affair passed off quietly.

The weather is excessively hot.

Wife Murder in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 25.

MARZELLO BENDER, a cooper, cut his wife's throat with an axe this morning.

BENDER, the man who cut his wife's throat with an axe yesterday, drowned himself shortly after committing the deed.

It has been raining all day, and the ground is wet at the depth of two inches. It is good for the growing crops, but bad for the harvesters.

New-York Central Railroad—H. H. Baxter Elected President.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 25.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Central Railroad to-day, HENRY KELP resigned the Presidency of the road. The position was unanimously tendered to WM. G. FARGO, but he declined. H. H. BAXTER was then elected President of the road.

Murder of a Seaman at Norfolk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 25.

GEORGE MARTIN, an employe of the steamship *Niagara*, was murdered in Norfolk last night by GEORGE SMITH, charged with improper conduct toward the latter's wife.

MEXICO AND THE MEXICANS.

Maximilian Under the Laws of Nations—Attempt to Latinize Mexico—What It Is—The Real Purpose—English and French Press—Historical Executions.

THE BEECHES, Monday, July 22, 1867.

Your correspondent "L. F.," in the TIMES of the 19th inst., makes the amiable defence of MAXIMILIAN: First—That Mexico was not a Republic. Second—That MAXIMILIAN meant well. Third—That he was not tried by law, since the time of service by JUAREZ had expired and he was a usurper. I am sorry to disturb the gentle sentimentality of those who rush with such eagerness to the defence of a Royal Prince of the House of Hapsburg; but I must beg leave to submit two or three facts to the consideration of candid minds. First—It made not a particle of difference whether Mexico was a Republic or an Empire, since she had a right to be what she pleased without foreign interference.

2. MAXIMILIAN's *intentions* were of no account whatever; for, what right had he to intend anything by invasion of Russia, the United States or Mexico? What do the people of the United States care for the intentions of a man who comes as a buccaneer to invade our country without even the pretence of being at war with it? And this last fact determined the *legal* fate of MAXIMILIAN; for he was neither like DAVIS, at the head of a civil war, nor at the head of a foreign army, engaged in a foreign war. He was like the unfortunate ANDRE at Tarrytown. He was without the pale of civil or military law. Would not France and Austria interfere if they could find a particle of law to stand on? The English understand this point perfectly well. Hence the London *Post*:

"Not on the head of JUAREZ alone rests the blood which has been shed. If, however, the life of MAXIMILIAN was forfeited, the Mexican chief has, nevertheless, perpetrated an act which history will condemn with judicial accuracy. There seems to be some misapprehension on this point. HALLAM has rightly declared that in a civil war the vanquished ought to be treated according to the rules, not of municipal, but of international law, and the dictum is cited without considering how terribly it tells against the unfortunate Austrian Prince."

Yes, because MAXIMILIAN was not entitled to the benefits of the rule in civil war, for he was not a Mexican, but an invader; and he was not entitled to the benefits of a prisoner of war, because he denied being a foreign foe, and assumed to be a Mexican. There is no term which describes his position but that of buccaneer.

3. Mr. "L. F." says he was not tried legally. I am not familiar with Mexican law, but Gen. MEJIA says that he was tried under the law of January, 1862, made expressly to suit that case. This law MAXIMILIAN must have known, and could have avoided it by going off with the French. He did not and dared the consequences. And now to something else, bearing on the humanity of the affair. In October, 1865, MAXIMILIAN issued his proclamation, consigning to death the Mexican "Liberals," because they were not strong enough to raise large armies—that is, he assumed the "Liberal" troops to be guerrilla robbers, and consigned them to death wherever they could be found. Is his the humanity for which the weeping friends of royalty are claiming immunity? Of his decree Gen. MEJIA says:

"He issued a decree, written in a barbarous spirit, commanding the assassination of Mexicans who were defending the independence and institutions of their country.

There took place numerous bloody executions in pursuance of the same barbarous decree, the first victims of which were distinguished Mexican patriots. These executions took place even before it could be conjectured that such a decree had been promulgated."

If these are the facts, (and they are undenied by anybody,) it will be long before the American people will give their sympathies to a mere buccaneer, because he happens to be an unfortunate prince.

But there are some general ideas in this remarkable episode of history upon which I desire to comment. "L. F." has this paragraph in reference to Latinizing Mexico:

"So much has been talked about Latinization, and it has so often been confounded with Romanization, that a few words here may not be out of place. Latinization and Romanization are two distinct things, for in the other case, Mexico was sufficiently Romanized to answer all intents and purposes. With liberty of religion existing in France and Italy, and with Spain urgently demanding the same, Romanization has become separated from Latinization, and the latter is nothing now but the expression of the modern tendency of nations to consolidate in groups of distinct descent. It is similar to the panslavistic movement as headed by Russia, the pangermanic as led by Prussia, the panhellenic as incited by Greece."

It is true, that I should take the meaning of "Latinization" to be literal, because, France, Italy and Spain are the Latin part of Europe, and France uses the term, in what I should think, a French sense; but I accept with pleasure the new definition, because nothing better could show the utter depravity of his attempt to Latinize Mexico. Observe, then, to Latinize the Poles with Russia is right, for they are both Sclavonic nations; to Latinize Prussia with Saxony and Bavaria is right, for they are Germanic; to Latinize France with Spain is right, for they are both of the same origin. But France, attempts to Latinize Mexico, and now the question is, who are the Mexicans? Are they Celts? Are they French? Spanish? or Latins? *Four-fifths of the Mexicans are Indians.* Here ends the last pitiable excuse made for the invasion of Mexico. As well might CORTEZ or PIZARRO have plead the panlatinizing scheme for subjugating Aztecs and Peruvians.

The animus of the whole affair is fully stated in the French *Moniteur*. It is a pity to lose it, and here I quote from that organ of the Legitimates and Illegitimates, under whose sway poor, unhappy Europe has to dwell:

"A descendant of that glorious Emperor CHARLES V., in whose reign FERDINAND CORTEZ and his bold companions founded the Mexican monarchy, the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, Archduke of Austria, formerly the Lieutenant of his brother, the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, in the Kingdom of Lombardo-Venetia, brought up according to modern ideas and in the continual habit of governing, seemed a Prince designated by Providence to create in the new world a dynasty worthy of his house and of the sovereigns who hastened to recognize him from the moment of his accession to the throne."

A descendant of CHARLES V., in the continual habit of governing, designed by Providence to *create in the New World a dynasty* worthy of the sovereigns who hastened to recognize him! *That* is it, exactly. And now, I hope, the sovereigns who hastened to recognize him have had enough of it, for, if they have not, America will teach them a lesson to which the execution of MAXIMILIAN will be a small affair. We have drawn the line between republicans and monarchists. We want no Mexico nor Canada, but on that line we stand; and let the followers of Hapsburgs and Bonapartes be careful how they cross it.

BENITO JUAREZ is the representative of the Republican Party in Mexico. It is said, and I hope truly, that he will decline power, and show to the world an example of republican moderation.

This Mexican crisis demands two other comments. In the first, I quote the French *Temps:*

"It is strange to see the official journal, in the bitterness of its regret, even glorifying that oppressive and degrading domination of the Spaniards in the New World from which all the ulterior calamities of Mexico obviously date, it is not less curious to see the very country given up to the United States which our expedition was forever to remove beyond the action of the great Republic of North America. Nothing could more abound in lessons of all kinds than such a change; we will not, however, dwell upon it."

Yes, it is a history full of lessons, and first, this French writer can see that what he justly calls the "oppressive and degrading domination" of the Spaniards caused the calamities of Mexico; but he cannot see his own face in the mirror. This is natural; but let us hold the mirror up to nature. What was this panlatinizing scheme of France but a scheme to be accessories and confederates with this Spanish-America aristocracy in that very oppressive and degrading domination which had caused all the calamities of Mexico? The Spanish and French Latin blood did not run in one-fifth the Mexican nation; and yet the armies of France and the descendant of CHARLES V. are called upon to keep up a miserable aristocracy of priests and chieftains, by way of pan-latinizing Mexico! And can we forget that this notable scheme was got up to divide and weaken the power of this Republic?

The *Temps* further says:

"Or this execution was demanded by the nation itself, and in that case what becomes of the affirmation so many times repeated for the justification of the overthrow of the republican institutions in Mexico, that MAXIMILIAN had been placed on the throne by the popular vote and acclamation. No; however legitimate may be the grief which such acts as those of Queretaro arouse in the friends of humanity, that is not a reason for irrevocably condemning a nation, for placing it under the ban of civilization, for outlawing it. History has never ratified the severity of such judgments. The execution of CHARLES I. did not prevent Europe from seeking the alliance of CROMWELL. The condemnation and death of LOUIS XVI. did not prevent the Coalition from recognizing the French Republic."

Yes, what does become of the idea that MAXIMILIAN was elected? Not only are the Republican troops triumphant, but JUAREZ is hailed everywhere with acclamations. And further, we may be assured that these royal defenders of civilization will soon hasten to recognize JUAREZ as their ancestors did CROMWELL.

One further comment is necessary here to guard the young reader of history from a mistake, as to the real necessity and value of these historical executions, and to show the folly of a weak sympathy with public criminals. CHARLES I. and LOUIS XVI. were executed to the great disgust of the Legitimates. *Cui bono?* say these gentlemen who sympathize with Legitimacy and with milk. The greatest possible use. Stewarts and Bourbons did indeed return to the throne, but *never again were the acts repeated* which had brought them to the block. Now, in the view even of the most amiable humanity, was it not better that CHARLES STEWART should be beheaded than that another Hampden should arise to battle for ship-money and involve a nation in civil war?

Mexico, involved in nearly 50 years of turmoil, and troubles, and blood, strives to get rid of the cause, and in the struggle has to take and give hard blows. The cause is very nearly the same with that which involved us in a civil war. It is the effort of a class, established by Spanish domination, to keep the property and the Government from the common people. It is a hard struggle, but the privileged class will go down and the common people will go up.

Now, as to our position. We never ought, on any condition, or in any way, to take Mexico, or to take the guardianship of it. It would be such an elephant as France and England have been getting, in Canada, Algeria and the West Indies. The people are utterly foreign, in race language, religion and laws, from us; and if we take Mexico, we must take it as a colony, the last thing we ought to do. We have lived and flourished, by the early adoption of a very happy maxim of private life; *to mind our own business and let other people mind theirs.* It is part of our business, being strong, to defend our weak republican neighbors from monarchy and foreign rule. There our business with them ends, and happy will it be for us, if we depart no further from the great principle of non-interference.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

TENNESSEE.

Views of a Tennesseean on the Condition of the State—Political Parties and their Future.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, July 19, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow a fair statement of Tennessee matters to be published in your paper by one who at present has no ambition (and no hope if he had) in political matters.

From much talk with the Northern people lately, I find that the real condition of things is not understood, and the motives and purposes of the people are singularly perverted and misapprehended.

Our condition is a terrible one, as a plain statement of facts will show. Our main trouble at present is a threatened war of races. This good men everywhere are striving to avert, and by extraordinary exertions we hope to avert it. It will be impossible, however, to avoid riots and collisions in some places, which will result in the loss of life. People abroad cannot understand this; let me tell them how it is:

The negroes, who are not a ferocious people, and whose general good conduct during the war has made thinking men everywhere in the South feel kindly disposed toward them since their enfranchisement, have been constantly lectured and preached to and prayed with, in loyal leagues and in churches, by a set of men who seem to have but one virtue, and that the gift of continuance. They are daily promised forty acres of land each and a good house to live in, and all the offices of the land, as soon as an error committed by the present Legislature can be corrected, by which they were, by the only blunder which the Radicals admit they have made, excluded from holding office and sitting on juries. They are told, in the most positive manner, that the failure of BROWNLOW will be the reenslavement of the negro beyond question, and they are made to believe that in the approaching election they ought, if it becomes necessary, to fight, and that they will be fighting for their own freedom when they do it.

With the prestige of being their special friends who freed them, you can readily see what impression such arguments will make upon the minds of an ignorant people. It must be confessed that but few of our people have taken any pains to remove these impressions and to put the colored man right, at least not until very lately, and not until they had well nigh all been sworn in on the side of hostility to the white people. This state of things it is not to be denied has produced much bad blood, especially among people who only look at facts as they are, without much reference to causes or effects. These grievances are much augmented by the enormities of the men in power—a few men who are in power by accident, and from whom, toward the white people, there is never a kind word, never a single law made looking to the interests of the people, never a word of consultation with the white people by those in power. Nothing is ever done at the Executive Mansion or in the Legislature except with an eye to the perpetuation of their own power, the settled policy for the accomplishment of which now is the degradation of the white people and the elevation over them of their former slaves.

In some of the counties under their franchise laws there are not as many white men allowed to vote as there are offices to be filled. In other counties under these laws, which in the aggregate exclude more than four-fifths of the white men, there is a larger proportion, but for fear of an accident, the Legislature conferred upon the Governor, who is a candidate for reelection, the power up to the time of the election to set aside the registration which had been completed upon his own motion and appoint a new Register. This has been done in all the counties where there was an ascertained majority against BROWNLOW, and in many counties the Brownlow candidate for the Legislature has been appointed the new Register. In all these counties where new Registers have been appointed, no man, white or black, gets a certificate who is not an avowed Brownlow man. Men who fought through the war on the Union side, as well as men who were driven from home on account of their Union sentiments, are everywhere excluded from the ballot. In our county there is a rebel Colonel who has lately become a Brownlow man. In the same county is a Federal officer who fought through the war, but who is not for BROWNLOW. Upon application by the latter for a certificate he was told by the Register he could not get it unless the rebel Colonel would indorse his Unionism. This rebel Colonel had command of a regiment through the war, and came home after the surrender.

Tennessee is the only country among civilized men where elections are held in which the candidates for office have the power to say who shall vote.

Under this state of things you will not be surprised when I tell you that thousands of our people are clamoring for a military government, and they would rejoice unutterably to have a military commander placed over them. We are in the condition of peoples who in all ages of the world have cheerfully tempted Kings to rule over them.

Allow me to say, however, what is a pleasant truth, that notwithstanding this oppression and these unheard-of evils, the leading men all over the State are urging the people to be quiet—to endure these outrages—assuring them that time and a returning sense of justice with the party in power will relieve us.

We have time and again proposed to the faction in power that if they would make their laws as liberal toward us as the laws of Congress were toward the people of the ten States south of us, we would withdraw from the canvass and the present strife.

Our people are making no questions upon national politics. Throughout all the State the people desire nothing but to be let alone. A state of perfect obedience to law exists among the people, and yet quartered upon them is a standing army of robbers and murderers greater in numbers than Gen. JACKSON had at New-Orleans, under whose reign men have been driven from home and crops abandoned all over the State. If this thing is continued, I submit to the great North, is it calculated to make friends or enemies? If enemies, is it believed that it is the interest of the North that we should forever be enemies because we have once been at war?

Allow me to say another thing that may seem strange to you. The hope of the people of Tennessee is in Gen. GRANT for President. In this I do not wish to be misunderstood. I do not mean that there is enthusiasm for him. I do not mean that the people of Tennessee feel toward Gen. GRANT as the people of the North do. This would be unnatural. I simply mean that a majority of the white men, if allowed to vote, would vote for him for President, and for the following reasons: Peace and quiet, and a permanent republican government, are the leading desires of our people, no matter what letter-writers may say. This being so, we believe if Gen. GRANT were made President, though he were brought out by and run as the candidate of the Republican Party, and though he sympathises with that party, that he could not consent and would not be the President of a single party or section. We come to this conclusion from the fact, that Gen. GRANT is a man of good sense, and his keeping his counsels shows it. He has now as much fame as any man, since Washington's day. Whether that fame shall be transmitted to posterity, depends upon the question: Can this Government, as a republic *in fact*, be preserved? If it can not, then the war in which GRANT was the great actor was in vain, and his name, and all his acts, go to posterity as folly. But, secondly, Gen. GRANT has a reputation which would be at once materially affected by his becoming the President of a party or section; and, thirdly, we have reason to believe he would not be a tyrant over a conquered people; but, fourthly and mainly, we sincerely believe that if Gen. GRANT can't ride the storm which has already risen, there is no hope for this country, and ruin must overtake the entire people, and I speak the truth when I say that the thinking men of Tennessee, though lately at war with the United States, have no hope for themselves or their children if this Government shall be permanently overthrown.

A TENNESSEEAN.

Defence of President Juarez.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No public man was ever more recklessly abused and thoroughly belied than BENITO JUAREZ. If epithets could do it, JUAREZ and his nation would be hurled to the lowest depths of the infernal regions without benefit of clergy. The public journals throughout the civilized world, with some noted exceptions, appear to vie with each other in their efforts to stigmatize, in the most offensive manner, the great Mexican patriot. They denounce him as a savage, a wild Indian, an uneducated, bloodthirsty cutthroat and barbarian; a cruel, remorseless robber and murderer. In short, the language is exhausted for epithets and imprecations.

There is something exceedingly curious in this exhibition of savage feeling and propensities on the part of those journals which assume to condemn the same spirit and proclivities in JUAREZ, and it might be productive of unpleasant consequences to the distinguished Mexican, provided it had any foundation in truth; but as the facts happen to be directly to the contrary, the denunciatory style so fashionable with the Press in treating upon this subject is utterly powerless, and it will, in due time, appear positively silly. In fact, I anticipate a speedy and entire change in public opinion on the whole Mexican question.

I know JUAREZ personally. For nearly ten years I have been his warm friend, and during this period I have rendered him all the assistance in my power, and earnestly prayed for the success he has at last achieved.

It is true that JUAREZ is a pure Indian of the Toltec race—a people that were in possession of Mexico when the Aztecs arrived there. Taking the few remaining Toltecs as one family, JUAREZ can trace a pure lineage, clear and distinct, a great ways further back than the Hapsburg family. He comes from the mysterious regions of Mitla in Ojaca, where the winds sweep mournfully through the stately groves of cypress that shade the graves of the kings of his ancient people—graves whose dates are lost in the unknown past.

JUAREZ was born in 1806. He is short of stature, thick set, has an intellectual head, something, perhaps, of the *gnarly* in its configuration, and though his face is not handsome, a good and pleasing expression frequently breaks through the grave repose it usually wears. He has the Spanish polish, dignity and stately suavity of manner in the highest degree; he is thoroughly educated in the profession of law, and his attainments are various; he never attempts to speak English, though he has a good understanding of the language, and his reading of it is extensive. JUAREZ is probably the best read and the most solidly informed man in Mexico. He has a large and exceedingly well-balanced intellect, of the high Websterian order of astuteness, and though it moves a little slow, it moves sure. That he possesses extraordinary decision of character and a tenacity of purpose that will yield only with death the enemies of the Republic of Mexico have no doubt ascertained to their full satisfaction.

In all that constitutes what is termed the gentleman, the Indian citizen JUAREZ was the equal of the deceased Prince MAXIMILIAN, while in scope of intellect, solid acquirements and all those qualifications that constitute the wise statesman and ruler the Indian President of the Republic of Mexico, proclaimed an outlaw with a price set upon his head, was far above the so-called Emperor, the scion of the royal House of Hapsburg. A more kind-hearted and pure man, a more determined, courageous and exalted patriot than BENITO JUAREZ never lived. The more I study his history the more certain I feel that he will rank with posterity as one of the greatest men and finest characters of the age, and that his career will be considered the most extraordinary of modern times.

Now that JUAREZ has saved his country and retired from the cares of State, I hope he may be induced to visit the United States. I shall be most happy in the honor of having him as my guest, though he is a full-blooded Indian and has a red skin.

In this connection I will state that I find it impossible to account for the fact that many newspapers and individuals in this country, originally prominent as abolitionists, staunch supporters of the war to liberate the blacks, and who now vigorously advocate their social political equality, are the chief mourners for MAXIMILIAN and his fallen Empire, and the most bitter in their denunciation of JUAREZ and the Mexican Republicans, because they are pure Indians, or of mixed blood and have a dark skin!

EDWARD E. DUNBAR.

VANDALISM IN WORCESTER.—A dispatch to the Hartford *Courant* thus alludes to the scenes in Worcester on Friday night:

"The worst fears in regard to a night of horror from the rowdyism and lawlessness of the students and others, were more than realized last night. A perfect carnival of riot and disturbance reigned. The Bay State House was completely in the hands of the savages, who made the night hideous with their howls, and broke and carried off property to their hearts' content. The proprietors estimate their loss by the destruction of furniture, doors, windows, crockery and bed-clothing, and the theft of movables, at over $1,400. Such disgraceful excesses would call out the indignation of every one, were the perpetrators of any other class than collegians."

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Ex-Gov. McRae, of Mississippi on the Situation.

Hon. JOHN J. MCRAE, of Mississippi, has addressed a letter to the editor of the Mobile *Times*, in which he denies that he is the author of a letter to the Meridian *Chronicle*, attributed to Hon. JOHN MCRAE, of Mississippi, and stating his reasons for being a Republican. The Ex-Governor says:

"I do not affiliate with the Republican Party, nor do I expect to do so. I can have no respect for a party which distranchises me and confers the right to vote upon my negro, that was, who is incapable of its judicious exercise. I do not believe the late war was a rebellion or a civil war, but a war between two distinct separate Governments, the United States and the Confederate States of America. I do not therefore believe the people of the Confederate States were rebels or traitors. The United States, as the conquering power, under the rule of the Republican Party, has dealt with the people of the Confederate States unkindly, harshly, bitterly and in a spirit of malignity and hate among civilized people unparalleled. I do not approve of the Congressional plan for reconstruction. I think the military bills are odious and tyrannical; but I may, from necessity or a choice between evils, submit to what I do not approve. In this light I think it best for our people to reconstruct their State Governments under these bills, for the reason that they afford the only hope, bad as it is, of giving them the control of their State affairs. * * * But some say a revolution is taking place in public sentiment at the North, and the Radical Party is breaking down. Therefore vote down the conventions and we will get better terms. I do not see this myself. The party is stronger now than it has ever been, and the present Congress is a new Congress, in for two years. Its first and regular session would not have been held until December next, but for a bill passed by the last Congress that a new one should assemble on the 4th of March, the day of the old one going out. What hope, then, have we for the next two years, of better terms than the present bills offer, objectionable as they are? I see none. But from the bill just passed Congress by the almost unanimous vote of both Houses over the President's veto, (six only in the Senate and twenty-four in the House opposing it) construing the present reconstruction bills most harshly against us, we have the most certain evidence that we can expect nothing better from this Congress in the future. The fact does not seem to be appreciated or recognized that the people of our States are to be divided into two parties, necessarily and unavoidably, on the question of reconstruction and the control of the State governments. One is to be composed of the Conservative whites and Conservative blacks—the other of the Radical whites and Radical blacks, and between these two the issue is to be made for ascendancy in the control of the State governments.

The Radical whites and blacks seem to have understood this issue, and to have been up to this time more active in their organization, through their leagues and conventions, than the Conservative whites and blacks. I think it has grown out of the fact that the Conservative whites, who constitute the body of our people, have been divided in their opinions as to the policy of reconstruction; that they have been less efficient in their organization, and that the Conservative blacks have not been encouraged, and have not known how to coöperate or unite with them in force. I am sure, with judicious management, if all our people were united, a sufficient number of the intelligent and well-disposed blacks would unite with them to give this party a majority in most if not all the reconstructed States. Upon this, all depends with us—the safety of our lives property and families, and the preservation of social order. It is a matter of serious regret to see our people divided when they are upon the eve of a great crisis, in which they have so much at stake, and especially that asperity of feeling with some should be manifested these differences of opinion. We are certainly all aiming to secure the best results for ourselves and States, and differences of opinion should be tolerated with the kindest feeling. I think it is best to make an effort to save the control of our State Governments, if it be possible, under the measures now offered, rather than to risk measures which must be inevitably worse in the future. Others may differ with me, and all I ask of them is to concede to me, as I do to them, sincerity of purpose.

I have not argued this matter on the honor question. I think we maintained our honor in arms, though we were overpowered. I think we have maintained our honor in resisting measures of the Government in whose power we are, until we can no longer resist safely or successfully."

Gen. Hindman on Radicalism and the Duty of the South.

The ex-rebel Gen. T. C. HINDMAN has addressed a letter to the editors of the Arkansas *State Gazette*, in which he denies that he has affiliated with the Radical Party, indorsing its principles and policy. He says, however:

"I believe it to be a most solemn duty of every friend of the South, who is permitted to do so, to register and vote for a Convention, and for good and true men as delegates, who will acquiesce in the military bills of Congress—not because those bills are constitutional, just or wise, but because the power that forces them on us is greater than we can resist, and utter and permanent ruin may overwhelm us in a further contest against it. Such reasoning as this controlled LEE and JOHNSTON when they surrendered to GRANT and SHERMAN; and, as there was no disgrace to them, so there can be none to us, in succumbing to an invincible necessity. At all events, waiving the differences of opinion that may naturally exist as to the propriety of voting, I would, if the opportunity were mine, appeal in the most earnest manner to all Arkansians to secure their registration certificates without delay, and preserve them as carefully as the brave soldier saves his last round of ammunition. Those certificates are the basis of suffrage now, if not for years. Holding them, we may refuse to vote when we like; but if we do not hold them, we will be powerless to help our best friends, although our worst enemies may thereby be elected. Suppose that a Governor and Congressman are to be chosen. On one side a Radical ticket is presented, howling for confiscation and the blood of rebels, and stirring up the negroes to a ferocious war of races. On the other side, the candidates are fair-minded conservative men, abiding the results of the war in good faith, maintaining the Union and the laws in all honesty of heart, and bent on doing everything that will extinguish bitter memories and restore prosperity to the whole country. The first of these tickets will destroy us—the last will give equality before the law. Yet so many of us have refused to register that our friends are beaten in the State or district for the lack of a few votes lost by that neglect of ours. Our ultra Radical persecutors are thus elected, and we make ourselves responsible here for such outrageous tyranny as that of FLETCHER in Missouri, or BROWNLOW in Tennessee. How dare a true friend of the South take this burden on his conscience?

Following out these views, it seems to me the plain and imperious duty of conservative men at once to organize as a party throughout the State, and in every district, county and township, for the purpose of resisting Radicalism at every step, whether in public debate, or at the roadside, or in the corn and cotton rows, or under the cabin roof, whence the poor negroes are decoyed, by wolves in sheep's clothing, to secret night meetings and Sabbath day conventicles, with the false threat held over them that they will be punished by fines and imprisonment if they refuse to attend, or do not swear to vote for radical candidates. If boldly met, such paltry tricksters as these are easily enough defeated, and the negro, notwithstanding his ignorance and credulity, may yet be saved from following radical leaders into a hopeless crusade against a superior race—a contest that will destroy him as certainly as it has destroyed the Indian.

If controversy could have been avoided, and a generous union of all the people brought about for the purpose of "reconstructing," without partizan influences or aims, it would have been far better, in all aspects of the case. An attempt of this sort was made here, in our County of Phillips, but it has wholly come to nought, for the Radical managers threw off the mask before the meeting adjourned, add have now set themselves up as the sole representatives of the Government, holding out confiscation as a bribe to the negro and as a scourge to the Southern white man. Meeting the issue thus forced upon us may lose a few counties where the negro element predominates, but it ought to have, and surely will have the opposite effect in other localities, where white men largely outnumber the blacks, and are not willing to be ruled by negro minorities. In this way the Conservative party will elect a decisive majority of delegates to the Convention, and be enabled to shape the future policy of the State. After that the exotic weed of Radicalism will die out in our midst, its white teachers and preachers will disappear, and its deluded colored converts will be glad to labor quietly with and for their old masters, who are their best friends."

Civil Officers in the South and the Work of Reconstruction.

The following order from Gen. POPE, commanding the Third District, appears in the Macon (Ga.) papers of the 20th inst.:

GENERAL ORDERS No. 41.—The attention of all Boards of Registration in this district is called to orders No. 40, from these headquarters, prohibiting civil officers from using any influence whatever to deter or dissuade the people from taking an active part in reconstructing their State government, under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto.

Boards of Registration are hereby instructed to inquire into this subject and report at once the names of any civil officers who have been guilty of any infraction of this order or who may violate it hereafter. By command of

Brevet Major-Gen. POPE.

G. K. SANDERSON, Captain Thirty-third United States Infantry and A. A. A. G.

Reconstruction in Louisiana.

The following important order was received by the New-Orleans papers on the 19th inst.:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 19, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 96.—The registration of voters in the State of Louisiana will cease on the 31st inst. Each Board of Registers will then proceed to determine accurately the number registered by it, and each member will make affidavit to its correctness. A transcript of the record in the case of each rejected applicant will also be made, which will be brought, together with the above-mentioned statement of the number registered, to Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. W. FORSYTH, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, at these Headquarters, by some member of the Board in person. The other members will continue the making up of the precinct poll-books as heretofore directed. By command of

Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Not a Candidate.

The Cheraw (S. C.) *Advertiser* publishes the following card from a colored man of that place, whom it had charged with a desire to represent the District in Congress:

MESSRS. EDITORS: In your paper of the 10th inst., in an article headed "Early in the Field," you say, "* * * * AARON SWEATT, a free man, (not freedman,) had made several appointments, at which he was met by crowds of freedmen, to whom he has made electioneering speeches. In these speeches he tells the freedmen that he gets his papers from the West, informing him that in that region the Radicals are butchering all the old Secessionists, men, women, and children, and argues that the same must be done here, and that now is the time to do it."

Supposing that I am the person alluded to, I beg respectfully to say that I am not a candidate, have made no appointments to speak, and did not use the language imputed to me.

Hoping that you will give publicity to this denial, I remain, Yours, truly, AARON P. SWEATT.

MARLBORO' DISTRICT, July 17.

RECONSTRUCTION IN MISSISSIPPI.—A reconstruction meeting was held in Jackson, Miss., on the 4th inst., over which Ex-Gov. ALBERT G. BROWN, who was Mr. DAVIS' colleague in the United States Senate, presided. There was a free barbecue, and speeches made by both whites and blacks. Ex-Gov. BROWN gave them the following wholesome and patriotic advice:

"He had spent thirty years in the public service. He was what had been called a 'proscribed rebel.' He would hold no office if every man in the State were to vote for him. His locks were whitening for the grave. He would advise the holding of a Convention, and the acceptance of the terms tendered by Congress, without delay or cavil."

The Exchange of Prisoners—Letter from Col. Robert Ould, the Rebel Commissioner.

The following correspondence is published in the Washington *Intelligencer*:

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1867.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

I respectfully request the publication of the following letter, received by me from Col. OULD, of Richmond. It will be perceived that it fully sustains my statement in the House, with the unimportant exception of the number of prisoners offered to be exchanged, without equivalent, by the Confederate authorities. Very respectfully,

CHARLES A. ELDRIDGE.

RICHMOND, July 19, 1867.

Hon. Charles A. Eldridge:

MY DEAR SIR: I have seen your remarks as published. They are substantially correct. Every word that I said to you in Richmond is not only true, but can be proved by Federal officers. I did offer in August to deliver the Federal sick and wounded, without requiring equivalents, and urged the necessity of haste in sending for them, as the mortality was terrible. I did offer to deliver from ten to fifteen thousand at Savannah without delay. Although this offer was made in August, transportation was not sent for them until December, and during the interval the mortality was perhaps at its greatest height. If I had not made the offer, why did the Federal authorities send transportation to Savannah for ten or fifteen thousand men? If I made the offer based only on equivalents, why did the same transportation carry down for delivery only three thousand men?

BUTLER says the offer was made in the Fall, (according to the newspaper report,) and that seven thousand were delivered. The offer was made in August, and they were sent for in December. I then delivered more than thirteen thousand, and would have gone to the fifteen thousand, if the Federal transportation had been sufficient. My instructions to my agents were to deliver fifteen thousand sick and wounded, and if the number of that class were not on hand, to make up the number by well men. The offer was made by me in pursuance of instructions from the Confederate Secretary of War. I was ready to keep up the arrangement until every sick and wounded man had been returned.

The 3,000 men sent to Savannah by the Federals were in as wretched a condition as any detachment of prisoners ever sent from a Confederate prison.

All these things are susceptible of proof, and I am much mistaken if I cannot prove them by Federal authority. I am quite sure that Gen. MULFORD will sustain every allegation here made. Yours truly,

R. OULD.

P. S.—Gen. BUTLER's correspondence is all on one side, as I was instructed at the date of his letters to hold no correspondence with him. I corresponded with MULFORD or Gen. HITCHCOCK. R. OULD.

The Suicide of a Japanese Student at Monson, Mass.

From the Springfield, Republican, July 24.

ASHIWARA, one of the six Japanese youths who have been pursuing their studies at Monson for several months, committed suicide by hanging, on Saturday evening. He was last seen alive about 8:30 o'clock P. M. on that day, not far from the place where his body was found, and probably committed the act of self-murder soon after. His absence from his boarding-house, all Sunday night, roused suspicion and alarm for his safety, and on Monday search was commenced by a number of the citizens, and about 8 o'clock in the evening, twenty-four hours after his disappearance, his body was found suspended from the limb of a tree, in a retired spot about a mile east of the village, and a little distance from the highway. Beside him on the ground lay his hat, coat and umbrella, and around his neck was tightly knotted a strip of cotton cloth which he had taken with him from his house, showing that the act was one of mature and deliberate premeditation. His watch was found going, and his pockets undisturbed. His last walk on Sunday evening last was taken alone—an unusual circumstance for the Japanese, as they generally go out in groups of three or four, or quite often the entire six take their strolls together. ASHIWARA also was gone from home for a long time on Saturday on a similar solitary excursion, and doubtless then meditated the act of suicide. His body was immediately removed and the remains prepared in the Christian order for burial, his countrymen assisting in the sad offices. A funeral service will be held at Monson in a day or two, but the final disposition of the remains is not yet determined.

The cause of the act was undoubtedly extreme depression of spirits, resulting principally from a chronic disease which had for many months afflicted him, and from which there was little or no hope of relief. The dejection and melancholy may have weighed upon the unfortunate man so heavily as to produce during the last days of his life positive insanity, though from his mild and retiring disposition it would not have been of very decided manifestation.

ASHIWARA was about thirty years old, and left a wife at his home in Yokohama, whence he came by way of San Francisco, arriving at Monson in November. He was sent directly to the care of Rev. CHARLES HAMMOND, principal of the Monson academy, by Rev. Mr. BROWN, the American missionary, while his comrades came from Nagasaki, by way of London, ultimately to Monson, but under different patronage. The deceased Japanese is spoken of by his instructors and acquaintances at Monson as a man of true and unusual nobility of character and industrious and faithful to his duties. He was sensitive to the last degree on all points of honor or personal reputation, and during his stay in this country had won the esteem and sincere regard of all with whom he had come in contact. During the first few months of his residence at Monson, he was often oppressed with homesickness and earnest longing for his native land, but had lately seemed to overcome in a great degree these feelings and appeared quite contented. Rev. Mr. BROWN arrived at New-York on a return visit to this country only a day or two since, and had been summoned to Monson by a telegraphic dispatch for consultation as to the disposal of the body of ASHIWARI. The death among us of the stranger student from the other side of the globe, thousands of miles away, is a most sad event, and doubly painful from its peculiar and impressive circumstances.

Serious Effects of Electro-Magnetism

From the New-Albany Ledger, July 20.

A few days since Col. MERRIWETHER and several other gentlemen connected with the State Prison at Jeffersonville were experimenting with an electro-magnetic machine, and very serious consequences came near being the result. The battery had been applied to several before Col. MERRIWETHER came forward, and each individual was brought to his knees with a yell to turn off the electrical current. Col. MERRIWETHER then took the poles, and the battery was turned on stronger than any of the others could stand. He grasped the poles firmly, and as the force became stronger and stronger the veins and muscles of the right arm became swollen, and with a sudden jerk both arms were thrown up in a vertical position. Col. MERRIWETHER still held on, and asked for a greater force, which was applied, but a numbness in the right arm caused some alarm and the battery was stopped. This arm from the hand to the shoulder was paralyzed, producing the greatest pain. The arm had to be held in a vertical position, and was rubbed and bathed with ice-water at intervals for sixty hours before there was sufficient ease to enable him to sleep. It is a remarkable instance, and several physicians assert that they never heard of a similar case.

The Murder in Vermont.

From the Springfield Republican, July 24.

An unprovoked and atrocious murder was committed on Monday night, at Ascutneyville, in the town of Weathersfield, Vt. The victims were a farmer named GOWING, about 45 years old, and his wife, a few years younger, and the perpetrator of the crime was a Frenchman, an ugly and desperate character, who was employed last Summer by Mr. GOWING, upon his farm. Some time Monday night, probably about 10 o'clock, Mr. GOWING heard a knocking at his door, while a voice from outside called out, "The cows are in the corn." On going to the door, Mr. GOWING was met by the Frenchman who, probably as soon as he opened it, struck him a frightful blow over the head with an ax, and completed his bloody work by beating out his brains and mutilating his body in a most shocking manner. All this was done in a few moments, and the Frenchman then crept to the bed-room of Mrs. GOWING, knowing that she was the only other adult in the house. The same awful fate was hers. He beat and cut her so horribly that she survived but a very short time. The double murder accomplished, the Frenchman rifled the house for the money and valuables which he supposed it to contain, and thoroughly cleaned out a bureau, where, to his knowledge, Mr. GOWING had last year kept $600 or $800 in Government securities. How much he found and carried away is not known.

But his crime had not been unobserved. In the same room where her mother was murdered was a frightened little girl, who, through the whole tragedy, lay in her trundle-bed, afraid to speak, dimly realizing that there was some great trouble, but knowing not what to do. She heard and recognized the Frenchman's voice, calling her father to the door; heard the slight noise attending the murder of her father, and the close at hand struggle for life which her poor mother made. What could she do? She covered her face with the sheet from fright—probably by her silence saving her own life, and so dropped asleep. Early next morning LEMUEL HITCHCOCK, the nearest neighbor, went to the GOWINGS' to grind a scythe. He neither saw nor heard any one about the house, and, knowing the family to be early risers, his suspicions were excited, and he entered the dwelling. The picture that met his vision startled him like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. There on the floor was the lifeless body of Mr. GOWING, besmeared with its own blood and horribly disfigured. Fearing that a like fate had befallen Mrs. GOWING, he went quickly to her room, and there found his worst apprehensions realized. In the same room where her mother was lying in her gore, her little daughter was discovered unharmed and fast asleep.

Mr. GOWING's residence was nearly a mile south of Ascutneyville, and five miles from Windsor, on the direct road from the latter place to Charlestown, N. H. He had resided there six or seven years, having removed thither from Springfield, Vt. He was regarded by his townsmen as rather peculiar, but was always quiet and peaceable, and the motives of the Frenchman in killing him could have been only mercenary, as Mr. GOWING had had no difficulty with him. GOWING was close-fisted and had saved some $7,000 or $8,000. He has had four children, three of whom have been somewhat idiotic, and all of the three have died, one of them by drowning in the Connecticut River. It is mentioned that a wealthy man, of whose heirs GOWING purchased the farm, committed suicide for fear of coming to want. There is a report that the Frenchman was arrested at Windsor, yesterday afternoon, for the murder of GOWING.

OBITUARY.

Funeral of John James Spear.

The New-York Press Club held a special meeting on Wednesday afternoon, and made arrangements for attending the obsequies of their late associate, Mr. SPEAR, who, as previously announced, died on Tuesday last of typhoid fever. The following resolutions were adopted by the Club:

Whereas, It has pleased God to take from among us our friend and late associate member, JOHN JAMES SPEAR, a gentleman well beloved for his genial, kindly nature, and a valued member of the profession, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we recognize in this decree, as in all others from this source, however inscrutable to us, the hand of an all-wise Providence, we cannot refrain from giving expression to the natural sorrow occasioned by our loss. A few days ago our friend was among us full of life and health, and marking out for himself a future of much promise. Barely across the threshold of manhood, almost a stranger in this New World, he had already surrounded himself by friends and attained a praiseworthy position in his profession. Pressing eagerly forward, animated by noble aspirations, building on a future in which he saw himself honored and respected by a still wider circle, he has been called suddenly away, leaving us the pleasant memories of our association, and the knowledge of his worth to add value to our loss.

Resolved, That in expression of our sense of this bereavement of our Association, of which the deceased was one of the founders, and of its members individually, the New-York Press Club attend the funeral in a body, following the remains from the late residence of the deceased gentleman, in Vandam-street, to Greenwood Cemetery, where the interment is to take place; and further be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of Mr. SPEAR, in Dublin, with the expression, in our name, through our Corresponding Secretary, of our sympathy with them, to his mother on the loss of a son to whose promising career she no doubt looked forward with all a mother's world of pride and hope so sadly wrecked, and to the sister thus suddenly robbed by death of a brother's sheltering love.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning funeral services according to the rites of the Episcopal Church, of which the deceased was a member, were held at his late residence, Rev. Dr. SILL officiating. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery, and there deposited in the receiving vault. His remains were followed to the burial ground by a large number of gentlemen attached to the Press of this City and of Brooklyn, and by many sorrowing friends.

Death of Charles Faxon.

At Clarksville, Tenn., on the 16th, died CHAS. FAXON, aged 68. He was born in Hartford, Conn., July 4, 1799, and was one of the oldest publishers and printers in the United States, having served his trade from 1816 to 1821. He moved to Catskill, N. Y., in 1823, and purchased of EDWIN CROSWELD (afterward the distinguished editor of the Albany *Argus*) the Catskill *Recorder*. In 1831 he moved to Buffalo, and opened a publishing house in connection with HORATIO GATES, under the style of GATES & FAXON, from whose presses many books were published, among them a *Gazatree of the United States* which was at that time a valuable work. At Buffalo he also started the first and only Democratic paper in that Congressional District; first the *Daily Star* and afterward the *Daily Star & Republican*. His health failing in 1843, he moved to Clarksville, Tenn., where he came for the purpose of publishing the *Primitive Standard & Episcopal Journal*, edited by the late Right Rev. JAS. H. OTEY, Bishop of the diocese, assisted by Rev. EDWARD CRISSEBY, the original founder of the Ashwood Female Institute, near Columbia, Tenn. From a lack of interest taken by the members of the church, the paper soon died, when he started the Clarksville *Jeffersonian*, a Democratic journal, which soon claimed its position as one of the leading papers of the State, and which was continued until the fall of Fort Donelson, under the editorial management at different times of his sons, CHAS. O., HENRY W., LEONARD G. and JOHN W. Of twelve children who had been born to him—six sons and six daughters—all are now living but one, HENRY W. FAXON, his second son, one of the most gifted writers and humorists the country has produced, the author of the truly beautiful poem, "The Beautiful Snow," and many others.

Lambert Thiboust, the Dramatist.

Late Parisian newspapers announce the death of M. LAMBERT THIBOUST, one of the most popular of French dramatists. M. THIBOUST was born in 1826, and was educated for the stage. He appeared on the boards at the age of twenty-two, but subsequently cast aside the buskin, and devoted himself to literature. His first play was produced in 1850, and its success induced him to embrace the career of a professional play-wright. Within the past seventeen years the deceased author wrote about forty pieces, the larger portion of which were received with great encouragement by Parisian audiences. He was one of the authors of the "Marble Heart," a drama which has been played on the French, the English, and the German stage.

Death of an Old Soldier.

From the Boston Traveller.

The death of Gen. SAMUEL CHANDLER, of Lexington, who was formerly for many years one of the most prominent men of Middlesex County, is announced. He was born in this town and was in his 74th year. In the year 1812, at the age of 18, he received the appointment of First-Lieutenant in the army, and went into service on the Canadian frontier, taking part in the battle of Lundy's Lane and in other engagements during the war with Great Britain. At the close of the war he left the service and went into trade in his native town. He soon gained the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and thenceforward took an active part in the town and subsequently in country affairs. After having been a member of both branches of the State Legislature, he was in 1840 elected Sheriff of Middlesex, and held that position until 1855. Since that time he has resided upon his fine farm, and has taken great interest in the advancement of agricultural knowledge. Prior to that time he was for many years connected with the State Militia, rising at last to the position of Major-General.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, J.

Nos.	Nos.
27—The People ex. rel. Mott vs. Connolly.	63—In re. The Russell File Co.
32—Stuart vs. Morehouse et al.	70—Wicks et al vs. Redlich.
34—Chicago and Great Eastern R. R. Co. vs. McHenry.	94—Savage et al. vs. Sherman et al.
36—Noore vs. Haskell.	105—Gaynor vs. Gaynor.
40—Frowin, Sr., et al vs. Budd.	107—In re. the app. of Sterling to sequestrate, &c., The People's Clothes Wringer Co.
41—Cook vs. State National Bank.	123—Oppenheim vs. Schmidt
53—Massura et al. vs. Stillman.	

The call commences at No. 130, Beal vs. Whitmore.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Hearne and Gross, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Parker vs. Tarbell.	3—Same vs. Same.
2—Spaids vs. New-York Mail Steamship Co.	4—White vs. Hogan.
	5—Solomon vs. McGill.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CALIFORNIA TITLES AND THE TREATY OF GUADALUPE HIDALGO—SAN FRANCISCO MUNICIPAL LANDS—EXECUTION AGAINST TRUST PROPERTY.

J. B. Townsend and Others, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. George G. Greeley.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of California. Mr. Justice FIELD delivered the opinion of the Court: This is an action of ejectment to recover the possession of a tract of land situated within the corporate limits of the City of San Francisco, in the State of California. The plaintiff in the Court below, the defendant in this Court, claims to be owner in fee of the premises by virtue of an ordinance of the Common Council of the city, passed on the 20th of June, 1855, and an act of the Legislature of the State confirmatory thereof. At the time this ordinance was passed the City of San Francisco asserted title, as successor of a Mexican Pueblo established and in existence at the time on the acquisition of the country by the United States, to four square leagues of land, embracing the site of the present city, and had presented her claim for the same to the Board of Land Commissioners created under the act of March 3, 1851, for recognition and confirmation; and the Board had confirmed the claim to a portion of the land, and rejected the claim for the residue. The portion confirmed included the premises in controversy in this case.

By the second section of the ordinance the city relinquished and granted all the title and claim which she thus held to the land within her separate limits, as defined by the charter of 1851, with certain exceptions, to the parties in the actual possession thereof, by themselves or tenants, on or before the first day of January, 1855, provided such possession was continued up to the time of the introduction of the ordinance into the Common Council, or if interrupted by an intruder or trespasser, had been or might be recovered by legal process.

The party to whom the plaintiff in the Court below traces his title was in such actual possession of the premises in controversy at the time designated by the ordinance; at least the jury must have found under the instructions of the Court that he was in such actual possession, and in this Court the finding must be taken as conclusive.

We have not looked into the rulings of the Court below upon this matter, and therefore do not intimate, nor have we any reasons to suppose, that error intervened. We have not looked into those rulings because, if error was committed, it would not constitute ground of reversal.

The 25th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789, under which alone this Court has jurisdiction to review the final judgments and decrees of the highest courts of a State, provides for such review only in three classes of cases:

First—Where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty or statute of, or authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against their validity.

Second—Where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any statute, on the ground of their being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of their validity; and,

Third—Where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the Constitution, or of a treaty or statute of, or commission held under the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege or exemption specially set up or claimed by either party under such clause of the Constitution, treaty, statute or commission. And in these cases no error can be regarded as ground of reversal except it appear on the face of the record, and relate to these questions or validity in construction.

The inquiry then is, whether error was committed in the disposition of any questions of this character arising upon the record?

The defendants in the Court below alleged in their answer to the complaint the designation applied in the practice of California to the first pleading in a civil action, whether at law or in equity—in substance as follows: That by virtue of the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, the ownership and fee of the premises in controversy passed to the United States; that by force of the act of March 3, 1851, to ascertain and settle private land claims in California, and the final decree of the Board of Commissioners created under that act, the ownership and fee of the premises vested in the City of San Francisco; and that by various means conveyances and ordinances of the city, and acts of the Legislature of the State, they passed to one Mumford, under whom one of the defendants holds as tenant, and for whom the other had acted as agent.

On the trial the defendants produced the petition of the City of San Francisco to the Board of Land Commissioners for confirmation of the claim asserted to four square leagues; the decision of the Board confirming the claim to a portion of the land; the dismissal of the appeal on the part of the United States by order of the District Court in March, 1857; the recovery of a judgment against the city; the issue of an execution thereon; the purchase of the premises by one Waterman; the delivery of a Sheriff's deed to him; and the transfer of his title by sundry mesne conveyances to Mumford.

Upon objection the evidence thus offered was excluded upon various grounds, and among others that the title of the city to the premises was not the subject of seizure and sale under execution. This ruling denied the position assumed by the defendants in their answer respecting the operation of the treaty, the act of Congress, and the decision of the Board in passing a fee simple title to the city; for if the city had in this way, or in any other way, become invested with a title in fee simple at the time the judgment was docketed or the execution was issued, there could be no question that the title passed by the Sheriff's sale and deed. The treaty of Gaudalupe Hidalgo does not purport to divest the peublo, existing at the site of the City of San Francisco, of any rights of property, or to alter the character of the interests it may have held in any lands under the former Government. It provides for the protection of the rights of the inhabitants of the ceded country to their property; and there is nothing in any of its clauses inducing the inference that any distinction was to be made with reference to the property claimed by towns under the Mexican Government. The subsequent legislation of Congress does not favor any such supposition, for it has heard the claims of such towns as entitled to the same protection as the claims of individuals, and has authorized their presentation to the Board of Commissioners for confirmation.

Nor is there anything in the act of March 3, 1851, which changes the nature of estates in land held by individuals or towns. One of the objects of that act was to enable claimants of land, individual or municipal, by virtue of any right or title derived from Spain or Mexico, to obtain a recognition of their claims, and when these were of an imperfect character, to furnish a mode for perfecting them.

Thus the Government provided for discharging the obligation of protection cast upon it by the stipulations of the treaty, and at the same time for separating private lands from the public domain. By proceedings under that act, imperfect rights—mere equitable claims—might be converted by the decrees of the Board or courts, and the patent of the Government following, into legal titles; but whether the legal title thus secured to the patentee was to be held by him, charged with any trust, was not a matter upon which either Board or court was called upon to pass. If the claim was held subject to any trust, before presentation to the Board, the trust was not discharged by the confirmation and the subsequent patent. The confirmation only inures to the benefit of the confirmee so far as the legal title is concerned. It establishes the legal title in him, but it does not determine the equitable relations between him and third parties. It is true, if a claim were presented by one designating himself as trustee, executor or guardian, or if such relation of the claimants to others appeared in the examination of the case before the Board or Courts, the decree might declare that the confirmation was to the claimant in such fiduciary character. But if the trust was not stated, and did not appear, the legal title was none the less subject to the same trust in the hands of the claimants.

By the laws of Mexico, in force at the date of the acquisition of the country, peublos or towns were entitled for their benefit and the benefit of their inhabitants to a certain use of lands constituting the right of such peublos and towns, and of adjoining lands, within certain prescribed limits. This right appears to have been common to the cities and towns of Spain, from an early period in her history, and was recognized in the laws and ordinances for the settlement and government of her colonies on this continent. These laws and ordinances provided for the assignment to the peublos or towns, when once established and officially recognized, for their use and the use of their inhabitants, of four square leagues of land. It may be difficult to state with precision the exact nature of the right or title which the peublos held in these lands. It was not an indefeasible estate; ownership of the lands in the peublos could not in strictness be affirmed. It amounted in truth to a little more than a restricted and qualified right to alienate portions of the land to its inhabitants for building or cultivation, and to use the remainder for commons, for pasture lands, or as a source of revenue, or for other public purposes. This right of disposition and use was, in all particulars, subject to the control of the Government of the country.

The royal instructions of November, 1789, for the establishment of the town of Pietes, in the Province of Sonora, were made applicable to all new towns which should be established within the district, under the command of the General of that Province, and this included California. They gave special directions for the establishment and government of the new pueblos; declared that there should be assigned to them four square leagues of land; and provided for the distribution of building and farming lots to settlers, the laying out of pasture lands, and lands from which a revenue was to be derived, and for the appropriation of the residue to the use of the inhabitants.

It is evident from this brief statement that these lands were not assigned to the public in absolute property, but were to be held in trust for the benefit of their inhabitants.

This is the view taken by the Supreme Court of the State of California after an extended and elaborate consideration of the subject. (Hart *vs.* Burnett, 15 Cal., 530; Fulton *vs.* Hanlow, 20 Id., 480.)

This view was also taken by the Circuit Court of the United States in the final decree confirming the claim of the city to her municipal lands. Since the trial of the present cause in the court below, the appeal taken by the city from the decree of the Board of Commissioners, has been heard by the Circuit Court of the United States, to which the case was transferred under the act of July 1, 1864. (Stat. at Large, vol. 13, p. 333; 3 Wall, p. 686.) That decree declares that the confirmation "is in trust for the benefit of the lotholders, under grants from the public, town or City of San Francisco, on other competent authority, and as to any residue in trust for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the city." From this decree the United States and the City of San Francisco appealed—the United States from the whole decree, and the city from so much thereof as included certain lands reserved for public purposes; in the estimate of the quantity confirmed, but during the present term of this court both parties have, by stipulation, withdrawn their objections, and their respective appeals have been dismissed. It is therefore now the settled law that the municipal lands held by the City of San Francisco, as successor to the peublo existing there, are not held in absolute property but in trust for its inhabitants. Trust property thus held is not the subject of seizure and sale under judgment and execution against the trustee, whether that trustee be a natural or an artificial person.

Judgment affirmed.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDULENT BOND CASE.

United States vs. A. Asher and Nicholson Lawson.—The accused having been previously examined and remanded, were brought up for further hearing yesterday. They stand charged with obtaining whisky by means of a fraudulent bond for the purpose of defrauding the United States Government. During the examination of the Government Detective yesterday, Asher jumped up from his seat, and in an excited tone of voice shouted: "If I had a pistol I would shoot you."

Commissioner Osborne promptly interfered, and

threatened to have the defendant given into custody unless he behaved himself in a proper manner.

The case was then adjourned for further hearing.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE HELLGATE TUG-BOAT CASE.

In re Louis Bloodgood, Captain of the tug-boat Uncle Abe.—In this case, which was fully argued on Wednesday, after hearing the statement of the District-Attorney of Kings County, in which he said he should cause the arrest of all parties violating the law in reference to these matters, and to the remarks of Ex-Judge Dean, who asserted he would bring all such cases into the District Court, Judge Blatchford adjourned the further consideration of the matter until September 17.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—July 25.

Before Judge Leonard.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE LITIGATION—MR. DUFF TO HOLD THE RECEIVERSHIP—HIS OWN BOND IN $50,000 REQUIRED.

Jesse N. Bolles, Receiver, &c., vs. James C. Cook, Executor of John M. Trimble, &c.—This case, which has been on argument for the last three days before Judge LEONARD, was concluded yesterday. Some of the particulars have been already published in our columns. In some of its aspects it is the most remarkable proceeding which has been brought before our Courts in a long time. One reason why it has elicited more than the usual attention of such motions is perhaps the fact that between twenty-five and thirty of the leading theatrical managers of this City have given their testimony herein, on one side or the other. There is a complication about the whole affair which renders it exceedingly difficult to make an intelligible statement, such as would be perused with interest by our general readers. Some of the questions in dispute have been the subject of litigation for years.

It seems that Jesse N. Bolles, as receiver, commenced an action against John M. Trimble, Wm. H. Roberts, and John A. Duff, some time ago. The circumstances out of which the original suit arose, took place as far back as 1858, when one A. E. Douglass recovered a judgment in the Supreme Court against Mr. Trimble and one Wm. Fowler. Execution was issued on that judgment to the sheriff, who returned the same wholly unsatisfied. A judgment was also obtained against Trimble and Fowler in the Superior Court for $1,594 38; execution issued and returned unsatisfied. In June, 1861, Judge Mullen, upon the proper application being made to him by the judgment creditor Douglass, in proceedings supplementary to execution, appointed the plaintiff Bolles a receiver, and a similar appointment was made by Judge Robertson as to the judgment rendered in the Superior Court. On the 22d of July, 1863, and before the commencement of this action, the plaintiff demanded of defendant, Duff, that he assign to him the premises known as Laura Keene's Theatre, (now the Olympic,) and the lots adjoining on Crosby-street, being the premises transferred to said Duff by Roberts, Whitney and Earle. Bolles at the same time required Duff to render to him a statement of all moneys paid out or received by him on account of said property.

It seems that this property, now known as the Olympic Theatre property, comprises Nos. 622 and 624 Broadway, and Nos. 154, 156 and 158 Crosby-street. The public house known at one time as the Occidental Hotel and some stables on Crosby-street, were included in the twenty years' lease executed in 1856, and which will therefore expire in 1876. There had been a mortgage of the property, and a foreclosure thereunder, resulting in Mr. Duff obtaining possession of the premises, as was supposed, as owner of the lease. The result of the suit was that Mr. Duff was declared only mortgagee, in possession.

The Court, Judge Potter presiding, directed a reference to ascertain whether Duff had been paid his mortgage, and what, if anything, remained due to him, but declined to order the removal of the property from his custody. The decree, however, allowed him $1,000 a year for the management of the same. And among other things the Court found as a matter of law—1. That the transfer to Whitney & Earle, being adjudged to be a mortgage, and all the parties representing the interest in it, having recognized, and by their acts ratified that adjudication; the interests of the creditors of Trimble cannot be extinguished, nor their rights to redeem forfeited without a foreclosure of the mortgage, or at least without a public sale of the interest of the creditors represented in that decree by the Trustee, and with proper notice to them.

2. That Duff, as assignee, stood in the place of Whitney & Earle, and was and is a mortgagee of said property in possession; and he could, at any time after the expiration of the time fixed in the decree for payment, have proceeded to foreclosure, the equity of redemption by strict foreclosure, according to the statute; but taking the assignment of it as a mortgage from Whitney & Earle, and assuming to take the assignment of a trust estate from Roberts, with full knowledge that it was a trust estate, (whether or not that was valid,) and thus cutting off the power of Roberts further to act as trustee, he did not, and by that act could not, thus extinguish the interests of the *cestui que* trusts. The Court also found, among other things, that Duff was entitled to be paid for all moneys he had expended for permanent repairs, fixtures, &c.

From affidavits read on the hearing of this motion, (which is to have John A. Duff removed from his position, and another and more suitable person substituted,) it appears that Duff has been in charge there now about four years, that is, since some time in 1863. It is insisted that by Duff's own showing his receipts down to last October had nearly reimbursed him all his expenditures, including the original mortgage debt of over $26,000; that since that time the theatre, under the management of Mr. Leonard Grover, had been exceedingly prosperous, and that at the present time there is, or ought to be, by Duff's own showing, a balance in favor of Trimble's creditors of nearly $10,000.

Mr. B. C. Thayer, one of the counsel for Bolles, contended that Mr. Duff had not fully and fairly stated the account; that his lease of the theatre to Mrs. Wood, was, in fact, a lease to himself; that his lease to Leonard Grover was such as to give him a higher rental for the scenery, properties, &c., than they were worth, at the expense of what is known among the profession as the theatre proper; that the hotel was conducted by him for his own benefit during a part of the time, and that for the profits of it he has allowed the estate nothing. There were divers other charges, some of them of a grave character, made against Mr. Duff in the several affidavits produced by the plaintiff.

Ex-Judge Allen, in behalf of the motion for a receiver made a long and able argument. He read a large number of affidavits, nine or ten of which were made by managers of theatres; the most of them in the City, for the purpose of showing that the lease of the Olympic Theatre was at too low a figure. Duff had recently leased it to Mr. Hayes for $15,000 per annum, to commence the 1st September next. An offer had been made, counsel said, by responsible parties to lease these same premises for $25,000 per year, rent payable monthly in advance, and good security given. That was another evidence that Duff was abusing his trust, and running the concern simply and purely in his own interest, and hence why a receiver should be appointed. He had received a large amount of money from the estate for which he had refused to account. Mr. Duff and not Mrs. Wood had run the theatre during all the time the lease was in that lady's name. He claims that he has put into the theatre nearly seventy thousand dollars worth of stock, scenery, fixtures, properties, &c., &c., and wants the estate to give him credit for it. He has put in nothing but old traps, said counsel, and it is not right or fair that this Court should now be asked to help him sell them at ten times what they are worth. The bill that was put in, and the charge that was made by Mr. Duff for curtains, stage and stage properties, were so exorbitant as to be an outrage and a fraud, as the Court would see.

Mr. John Graham, in reply, said that at every stage of this case they had been met with a species of disingenuousness, which was highly discreditable to all reputable members of the Bar. He contended that no sufficient reasons had been shown why Mr. Duff should be removed from his trusteeship of the estate in question. His client had taken that theatre when it was in a worse condition than no theatre—it was all run down when Duff entered upon his duties—there was an assignation-house over the theatre. Laura Keene was the first year $8,000 behind on a rent of $13,500. It was reduced so low that the house could not be filled in any way; soldiers were solicited to go in there gratis for the purpose of trying to make a show of a good house. Mr. Duff entered into an arrangement with Mrs. Wood, one of the finest and most popular actresses in her line in the world. As a place of respectability it at once began to go up, but it was like commencing a new theatre. Nay, it was worse than that, for it had a bad name, which had to be overcome.

Counsel referred to the long list of theatrical managers who had sworn that from $11,000 to $12,000 per annum was all that a prudent man, who understands the wants and ways of the theatrical world of New-York, would be warranted in agreeing to pay for this theatre. Mr. Wheatley said $10,000 was enough. Mr. Wm. Stuart, of Winter Garden, (lately,) put it at $13,000, as highest. Barney Williams said it ought not to exceed $10,000. Mr. George L. Fox, of the Old Bowery, fixed it at $13,000. C. W. Taylor said $12,-600, with the stock and scenery. Mr. Theodore Morse, of Wallack's, who knows the capacity, &c., of the Olympic, would not go above $13,000. James Wm. Lingard, of the Bowery, who drew his own affidavit, swore that $11,000 was a fair rental with the stock scenery. George Wood thought a fair rental was $10,000. Francis L. Chanfrau, who has seen twenty-five years a manager, swore that the rental ought not to be more than $12,000, with a careful and prudent manager.

In opposition to the affidavits of the foregoing gentlemen, the testimony of Leonard Grover, H. B. Phillips, Fenno, Davis, Hess, Sym and others was produced.

At the conclusion of Mr. Graham's argument, Mr. Levi S. Chatfield replied. He said there had been a great deal said by his opponent about Peter Funks. It came from them with a bad grace, after the efforts his clients had made to get a report of Duff's contract with Mrs. Wood. For aught that he knew Mrs. Wood had paid Duff $25,000 per annum to manage the theatre for her. $70,000 of old traps had been put in by Duff; but whether old or new they could not tell. They were not allowed inside of the premises to see. Application had even been made to the Supreme Court for an order to allow them to look in and see if Duff had put in $70,000 of traps there. But they could get no relief; the Court said, and perhaps with reason, that it had no power to make such an order. Hence it was that the very persons that one would think had the most right there, had in fact no right at all. They could not look at their own property. A pretty condition of things this. They were very sure of one thing, namely, that no such outlay as Duff claimed had been made. Counsel continued at length and with ability to argue the points raised on the other side.

Mr. B. C. Thayer, on behalf of the plaintiff, said, among other things, that Mr. Duff had been in possession of the estate now about four years. By his own showing, he had brought that estate in debt about $50,000. In four years, at that rate, if Duff was continued a receiver, it would amount to $100,000; and finally there would be no estate left. Their motion, he said, was based on the idea that every item of Duff's account be allowed.

Judge LEONARD said he thought that would be anticipating the case somewhat. The referee's report would be made to this Court, and if there were any errors in it they would be corrected. The decision of the Court on this motion was that Mr. Duff be the receiver still. The Court did not like Mr. Duff's action in going to work and making a lease of the premises from the 1st of September next for one year. He should have obtained the permission of the Court before taking any steps of that nature. Mr. Duff must be required to give his own bond in the sum of $25,000 for the faithful performance of his trust.

Mr. Thayer—Will not your Honor make it $50,000. Mr. Duff is, no doubt, good now, but we do not know how long he will be. He is actively engaged in Wall-street.

The Court accordingly increased the amount of the bond to $50,000.

For plaintiffs, Mr. B. C. Thayer, Mr. Allen and Mr. Chatfield; for defendant Duff, Messrs. Graham and James.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 25.

By Judge Leonard.

In the matter of the application of Maria Sands et al.; upon filing a bond in $50,000, with two sureties who justify, each in that sum, to be approved by a Justice of the Court, proceedings will be stayed. Sarah Catharine Schlotter *vs.* Franz Schlotter; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. The custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

The Calendar at Special Sessions yesterday presented 41 cases for trial, 27 being charges of assault and battery, 12 of petit larceny, 1 cruelty to animals, and 1 for violation of the Excise Law. Few of the cases were of peculiar interest.

ONE OF THE FAMILIARS.

Caroline Neider, a notorious shop-lifter, pleaded guilty of larceny. Justice DOWLING before sentencing her ran over the catalogue of her crimes to her, and tried once again to warn her against the dangerous life she had fallen into. Caroline is one of the experts who dress themselves for the business, wearing the shoplifters' bag and other stow-away arrangements. Owing to her plea of guilty, the fine of $50 was remitted, the sentence of the Court being that she be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for six months.

ALL FOR HIMSELF.

Officer Richard C. Manson awoke Richard Moore, who was asleep in the street. Dick the drowsy was cross at being disturbed from his nap, and visited his indignation on the officer, giving him a wakener or two, and tearing his coat. Dick of course didn't mean to do anything unkind to Richard of the blue and buttons. He hadn't time to know where he was or who was at him until he struck out in self-defence. He was ordered to pay $5 to the officer to cure the injured coat. Justice DOWLING said to the officer: "You take that $5 for payment of the damage done to your clothing and *not as a reward*. See that the Commissioners don't deduct 15 per cent. from it.

CIDER OR BOURBON.

Henry Henniker, of Fifty-second-street and Broadway, was charged by Officer John B. McLaughlin with selling liquor on Sunday, the 14th inst. The officer went in and asked for some Bourbon and he received cider, and Henniker contended that he was not selling liquor, but the officer said he tasted what was in the glasses before the men who were drinking, and it was Bourbon. The officer searched all through the store, but could not find liquor. The defendant was discharged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Charles Goodrich took a parcel of knives from Mumford & Sprague, No. 85 Chambers-street; value $30. Three months in the Penitentiary.

James Fitzgerald and Edward Lundy, two small boys, snatched a pocket-book from Ann Archer while walking the street. Sent to the House of Refuge.

Michael Byron stole $10 75 from the pocket of Charles McCarty while asleep on the stoop of his home. Remanded till Saturday.

Michael Heiz, of No. 274 East Houston-street, was charged by Hy. Lippman with defrauding him out of $3. Mrs. Lippman went there to hire a cook, and they agreed to send him one, but the girl went to Lippman's house, had some conscientious scruples, and left. Lippman applied for his $3, but Heiz refused to give it. The prisoner cross-examined the complainant at length. The Judge was quite severe in his remarks to the prisoner, who was remanded till Saturday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 25, 1867.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, '74, C. In	108½
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	110⅞
5,000	do	110⅞
14,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111¼
20,000	do	111⅜
30,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	109⅜
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65, New issue	108⅜
9,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	102⅝
15,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, 1st Series	108
1,000	Tenn. 6s x-c	68¼
5,000	Tenn. 6s, New	66⅝
35,000	do	67
5,000	do	67¼
6,000	Virginia 6s, new	51
1,000	N. Car. 6s x-c	59
5,000	do	59¾
20,000	do	59½
3,000	N. Car. 6s New	59½
2,000	do	59⅞
20,000	Missouri 6s	105¾
10,000	do	105½
80,000	do	105
20,000	Conn. St. 6s	98⅝
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	27
20,000	do	27⅛
50,000	do	27¼
3,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F. B.	103½
5,000	C. & N. W. Con. Conv. Bs.	84
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80⅝
5,000	Morris & Es. 1st M.	96½
1,500	do	96
7,000	Cl. & Tol. 7s. N. B.	95
10	Bk. of Com.	117
20	Fourth Nat. Bank	110
10	do	110¼
10	Ocean Bank	104
10	Park Bank	144
10	Tenth Nat. Bank	103½
400	Adams Ex. Co.	73½
500	Wells & F. Ex.	70
200	do	69¾
100	do b10	70
6	Amer. Ex.	72
100	Mer. U. Ex. 25 ₱ cent. paid	11¼
200	Bruns. C. L. Co.	5½
100	Canton Co.	49½
100	do b30	49¾
500	do	49½
300	do	49⅝
100	do b30	49⅞
500	Cen. Coal	48¼
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	38⅞
100	Bos. Water P.	23¾
100	do s10	23⅝
100	do	23⅝
100	do s10	23¼
100	Mar. Min. Co.	10
$5,000	N. Y. S. 6s, '73	100¼
6,000	Tenn. 6s new	67¼
10,000	do	67
10	Fourth National	110
600	Canton Co.	49¾
100	Erie Railroad	74⅛
300	do	74½
200	Pacific Mail	147¼
235	West. U. Tel.	48⅞
1000	do	48⅝
200	Quick. Min.	34⅞
100	do b10	35
200	do b3	35
300	Pacific Mail	148
300	do	147⅞
300	do	147⅞
300	N. Y. Central	110⅛
100	Erie R.	74⅛
400	do	74
2050	do	74½
100	do b15	74⅝
300	do	74⅞
500	Erie R. Pf.	77⅞
200	Hud. Riv. R.	120
12	Norw. & Worces R.	93
10	N. Y. & N. H. R.	118
2000	Reading R.	108¼
200	do s30	108
500	do b3	108⅜
700	do	108⅛
100	Ill. Central R.	119⅞
250	Mich. Cen.	112
100	do	112¼
100	M. S. & N. I.	84
400	do	83⅞
1200	do	83¾
50	do	84⅛
100	do	84⅛
100	do b10	84
100	do b30	84
100	Clev. & Pitts	93⅞
500	Chi. & N. W.	47¾
17	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73
100	do	73⅛
200	Clev. & Tol.	122⅞
100	do	122¾
600	Chi. & R. I.	103⅞
100	do	103⅞
100	do b15	103⅞
100	do	103⅝
200	do	103⅝
100	do	103⅞
100	do b10	103⅞
100	do s60	103⅞
254	Mil. & St. P. R.	52⅝
100	do	53
100	do	53⅛
300	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	67⅛
1583	do	68
500	do	68¼
100	do	68⅛
300	do s60	68⅛
100	Tol., W. & W.	52⅞
700	do	53
250	Del., L. & W. Scrip	126
100	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	105⅝
1000	do	106
300	do	106⅛
600	do	106⅛
100	Alt. & T. H.	53
50	do	53⅞
500	Alt. & T. H. Pr.	84
200	Reading R.	108
100	Chi. R. I. & P.	103⅞
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	122⅞
300	P. Ft. W. & C.	106⅛
200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	67⅞
100	Chi. & Alt. R.	115

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '62	111¼
100,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new iss	108⅝
1,700	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, First Ser.	107⅞
5,500	do	108
37,000	do 2d Ser.	107⅞
50,000	do 3d Ser.	107⅞
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	67
12,000	do	67¼
10,000	do	67½
1,000	Missouri 6s	104⅝
1,000	do	105
10,000	O. & M. C.	27
50,000	do	26⅞
10,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st	85½
100	Canton Co.	50⅛
300	do	50⅝
200	West. U. Tel	48⅝
500	do	48⅝
100	Boston W. P.	23⅝
100	do	23⅝
200	Pacific Mail b10	147
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	83⅞
100	do	83⅞
100	do	83⅞
500	N. Y. Cen.	109⅞
800	do	109⅞
100	do	109⅞
500	do	109⅞
500	Erie R.	74⅛
200	do	74½
100	Hud. Riv. R.	119⅞
600	Reading R.	108⅛
52	do	107⅞
200	do	108
400	do	108⅛
200	Mich. Cen.	112⅝
100	do	112⅝
100	Ill. Cen.	119
400	Clev. & Pitts.	93⅞
200	do	93
500	Chi. & N. W.	47⅞
800	do	48
100	do	48⅛
100	Chic. & N. W. Prf.	72⅞
400	do	73
700	Cleve. & Tol	123
700	Chic. & R. I.	103⅞
100	do b5	103⅞
100	do b15	103⅞
100	do	103⅞
100	do	103⅞
100	do b30	103⅞
100	Mil. & St. P.	53⅛
500	do	53⅜
500	do	53⅝
300	M. & St. P. Pf.	68⅛
200	do	68
100	do	67⅞
100	do	67⅞
100	Tol., W. & W.	53
100	P., F. W. & C.	106
100	do	105⅞
100	do	105⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	Ohio & M. C.	27⅛
20,000	do	27⅛
100	Canton Co.	49⅞
600	Boston W. P.	24
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	70
600	do	70⅛
100	Cum. Coal	39⅞
200	Adams Ex.	74
100	do	73⅞
50	do	74
400	Quicksilver	35
100	Mar. Min. Pr. b10	23½
200	Pac. M. S. Co.	148⅞
500	do	148⅜
100	do	148⅞
2800	West. U. Tel.	49
50	do	48⅞
100	do b10	49
200	do	48⅞
1800	N. Y. Cen.	110⅞
25	Erie R.	75
600	do	74⅝
800	do b4	74⅛
1100	do	74⅞
3200	do c	74⅞
200	do b5	74⅝
2600	do	74⅞
300	do b10	74⅝
1200	do b3	74⅝
300	Hud. Riv. R. b5	120
500	do s30	120
600	Reading R.	108⅛
100	do	108
1600	do	108⅛
200	M. & St. P.	52⅞
1200	Tol., W. & W.	53
800	do	53⅛
200	do b10	53⅛
200	do b3	53
800	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	68
500	Mich. Cen. R.	112¼
1800	M. S. & N. I.	84⅛
200	do b5	84⅛
200	do b10	84⅛
300	do	84⅛
300	do s15	84
100	do c	84⅛
200	Cleve. & Pitts	93⅞
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	123
100	do	123⅛
800	Chic., R. I. & P.	103⅞
200	do b10	103⅞
300	do	103⅞
100	do b5	103⅞
200	do s10	103⅞
800	Chi. & N. W.	47⅞
100	do b15	47⅞
100	do b3	47⅞
200	do	47⅞
300	do	47⅞
400	do	47⅞
400	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73⅛
100	do b10	73⅛
400	P., Ft. W. & C.	106⅛
200	do	106
300	do	105⅝
300	do s3	106
100	Butler Coal	18⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	27
100	Canton Co.	49⅞
100	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	147
100	West. U. Tel. b10	48⅜
200	do	48⅝
300	do	48⅞
200	do	48⅝
800	N. Y. Cen. R.	109⅞
500	do	109⅝
100	do	109⅞
2800	Erie R.	74⅛
600	do	74⅛
500	do c	74⅛
200	do b3	74⅛
200	do b10	74⅝
100	Ill. Cen. R.	119
800	M. S. & N. I.	83⅞
200	do b15	84
200	do c	83⅞
800	Cleve. & Pitts	93⅞
900	do	93⅞
200	do c	93⅞
400	Cleve. & Tol	123
800	Chi., R. I. & P.	103⅞
1500	Chic. & N. W.	47⅞
200	do c	47⅞
600	do	47⅞
400	do c	47⅞
500	do b3	48
4200	do	48

500	Reading R.	108¼
600	T., W. & W.	53
200	Mil. & St. Paul	54
300	Mich. Cen. R.	112½
100	do c	112½
100	Alt. & T. H.	53
[illegible]	do s30	48
1800	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	73¼
400	do s3	73¾
200	do c	73¾
600	P., F., W. & C.	106

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000	O. & M. C.	27
300	Canton Co.	50¾
400	do	51
200	Wells Fargo Ex.	70
100	Pac. Mail SS. Co.	146¾
1200	do	146
400	West. U. Tel.	48¾
200	do s30	48⅝
200	do b10	48¾
600	N. Y. Cen.	109⅞
100	do s5	109¾
800	do	109¾
300	do b3	109⅞
100	do b10	109⅞
100	do s3	109¾
400	Boston W. P. b10	23½
200	[illegible]	73¾
100	Tol., W. & W.	52¾
800	Reading R.	107⅞
200	do s15	107⅞
400	Mich. S. & N. I.	83½
100	do s10	83¼
600	do	83¾
200	do b15	83⅞
300	do b3	83¾
500	do	83
200	do b10	83⅞
400	Chi. & R. I.	103⅞
100	do b5	103⅞
300	do	103¾
2100	Chic & N. W.	48
400	do	48⅛
200	do b10	48⅛
300	do	48⅛
400	Chic. & N. W. P.	72⅞
100	do b10	73

THURSDAY, July 25—P. M.

The Gold Room was ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. weaker to-day than yesterday. The sales were at 139⅛@⅝ ₱ cent. The Customs demand continues active, and the Export demand for the Bremen steamer to-day amounts to $527,394, part in Gold and Silver Bars received here by the last California steamer. Exchange on London is 110@110⅛ ₱ cent. and quiet. The speculation in the Gold Room is rather tame than otherwise. No great confidence is felt in the rise of price much above 140 ₱ cent., while there is no particular anxiety on the other hand to have the price fall materially from the present ruling. The Money Market continues to work very easy to the Brokers, but most of their borrowing is on the Railway Stocks at 5 ₱ cent. The speculation, otherwise, in Gold and on Public Funds is not sufficient to employ one half of the Money offered at even 4 ₱ cent. on these Securities.

The Public Funds were steady at yesterday's quotations, but not very active. The other departments of the Stock Exchange attract more attention from the wider fluctuations in the present highly speculative movement. The Railways were generally buoyant through the forenoon. The market opened under renewed excitement on Erie, New-York Central and Reading, and nearly all the Western Roads, and the demand continued until about 1 o'clock, when there was a pause in prices, and subsequently, at the 2:30 P. M. and 3:15 regular and open Boards, there was a reaction against prices of ⅛@1 per cent., led off by New-York Central, on sales supposed to have been prompted from Albany, where the Board of Directors were in session to-day. The stock was down as low as 109⅛ ₱ cent., but subsequently reached to 109⅞ ₱ cent. The telegraphic advices from Albany, late in the Afternoon, were to the purport that the regular half-yearly Dividend of 3 ₱ cent. had been declared, and that Mr. RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD (of the Old Direction,) had been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. HENRY KEEP, both as Director and President of the Company. Mr. B. was the Vice-President under the administration of the late DEAN RICHMOND, and was left out of the Direction, in common with other friends of Mr. VANDERBILT, by the party who voted themselves into the Board and Mr. KEEP into the Presidency, last December. We had no confirmation of the rumor of Mr. BLATCHFORD's election up to the hour of writing this report. The fight on Erie Stock continues animated; the price touched 74⅞ ₱ cent. this morning, and fell back to 73⅞ ₱ cent. late in the day. The following notice has been issued in regard to proxies for the October election, by parties of the first respectability and responsibility:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 25.

Stockholders in the Erie Railway Company who may favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.

WORK, DAVIS & BARTON,
D. P. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

At 5 P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Wednesday night. The Railway market much excited, and the reaction this Afternoon in the direction of lower figures will probably soon be followed by another decided advance:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	102½	102⅝	N. West Pref.	73⅛	72¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅜	111⅝	Rock Island	103⅛	103⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅞	108⅜	Fort Wayne	105⅜	106
N. Y. Central	110⅜	109	W. U. Telegraph	49	48½
Erie	74⅜	73⅞	Cumberland	38⅝	38¼
Hudson	119⅞	119	Mariposa Pref.	22¾	23
Reading	107⅝	107⅞	St. Paul Pref.	67⅝	67⅜
Mich. Southern	83⅞	83	Pacific Mail	148⅛	147
Pittsburgh	93	93	Toledo & Wabash	52⅜	53
Tenn. 6s, new	66⅝	67⅛	American Gold	139⅝	139⅛
Northwest	47⅝	48	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	137	5-20 registered, 1865	109⅛
6 ₱ cent., 1868	135	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109⅛
6 ₱ cent. coupon, 1868	135	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	108⅛
6 ₱ cent., reg. 1881	110¼	5-20s, cou., 1867	108⅛
$500 & 1,000, '81	110⅛	5 ₱ cent., coup., 1874	110
5 20, reg., 1862	109	10-40 reg.	102¼
5-20 cou., small	111¼	10-40 500 & 1,000	102⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅛	73-10 1st series	108
5-20 registered, 1864	109⅛	73-10 2d series	107⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅛	73-10 3d series	107⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₱ c. 1870	102	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	68⅝
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105⅝	Tennessee 6s, new bds.	67⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1868	100	Tennessee 5s, new bds.	50
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Virginia 6s, new bonds	51
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	100½	Georgia 6s	72
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	100½	Georgia 7s, new bonds	85
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	North Car. 6s	70
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	100½	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	59⅝
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1871	92	North Carolina n. bds.	59⅝
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870	99	Missouri 6s	105
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	100⅛	California 7s	125
Illinois all 6s	99	Cal. 7s. large bonds	124
Indiana 5 ₱ ct	93	Connecticut 6s	98⅛
Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868	66		

And the following for the City Bank Shares. The half-yearly dividend of the Corn Exchange Bank is 5 ₱ cent.:

New-York	124	Irving	105
Manhattan	136	Metropolitan	129
Union	117	Nassau	106
America	136½	Commonwealth	106
Phenix	105	Impt'rs. & Traders'	116
National	111	Park	144
Commerce	117	Manuf's & Merchants	101
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	112	Central National	105½
Ocean	103	Fourth National	110
American Exchange	116	Ninth National	105½
Bank of North Am'a	105	Tenth National	104
Hanover	112		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95½	Del. Lack. & W. 2d M.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es	90	Tol. & W. 1st M.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	92½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	106	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. 1876	110	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	85
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	110	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93	73⅛
Erie 1st mort., 1867	104⅛	Gal. & Ohio. Ext.	97
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1879	103	Gal. & Ohio. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	101	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	99
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	92	Chi. & R. I. Con. Pa. Is.	89⅛
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	88⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	102
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	92	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	101	N. J. Central 2d M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s. f. '85	103⅛	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101⅛	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	112	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	86
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	90	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	97
N. Ind. Goshen Line	98	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ₱ c.	98	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	99
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	113	Chi. & A. S. F. 1st mort	101½
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	83½	Chi. & Alton Income	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	77	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	85
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	95	Peninsula R. R. bonds	79
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	84	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	85
Con. 7 ₱ c. ex. bonds	82½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Con. 7 ₱ c. 1st M.	88	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	85½
Lack & W. Bds.	[illegible]	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	101
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	98	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	48

The *Evening Post* has the following in regard to one of our distinguished English merchant visitors:

"On the passenger list of the *Scotia* we observe the name of Mr. ALFRED FIELD, an eminent merchant of Birmingham, England, and the President-elect of the Chamber of Commerce in that place. Mr. FIELD was for many years a resident of this City, and has long been identified with what are known as the American principles of international law in regard to commercial restrictions in time of war. He has just completed his official tour in this country and in Canada as a deputation from the Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain to the analogous organizations in this country. His report will be looked for with interest on both sides of the Atlantic."

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending July 10, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,318,341	Increase	£137,475
Public deposits	5,121,909	Increase	4,235,418
Other deposits	21,232,551	Decrease	2,364,341
Government securities	12,830,773	No change.	
Other securities	18,361,530	Decrease	2,094,721
Notes unemployed	12,836,960	Increase	248,240

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,053,-080, being a decrease of £800,780, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £22,541,231, showing an increase of £45,376 when compared with the preceding return.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 25, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 17 bbls. Ashes, 2,974 bbls. Flour, 660 bags Corn Meal, 9,707 bushels Wheat, 190,135 bushels Corn, 5,021 bushels Rye, 303 bushels Malt, 63,069 bushels Oats, 200 bbls. Pork, 482 pkgs. Lard, 138 pkgs. Cut Meats, 5,232 bbls. Petroleum, and 161 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $8 75@$8 87½ for Pots, and $12 75@$13 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been less active at less buoyant prices. Middling grades closed at 27c.@28c. ₱ lb., on sales and resales of 1,750 bales, against receipts of 1,140 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,662
Receipts last week	6,739
Receipts preceding week	4,915
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	395,754
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	622,860
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	338,160
Exports since Sept. 1	459,447
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	73,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,841,500
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,513,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	156,000

Prices of Cotton in New-York—Liverpool Classification.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	22	22	22	23
Good Ordinary	23	23	23	24
Low Middling	25½	25½	25½	26½
Middling	27	27	27½	28
Strict Middling	29	29	29½	30½

EGGS—Have been in light supply and fair request at much higher prices, including Jersey Extra brands at 29c.@30c.; State and Pennsylvania, 28c.@29c.; Ordinary Western, 23c.@25c.; Western, by Express, 26c.@27c.; Canada, 26c.@27c. ₱ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day. Fresh ground closed about steady. Old stock was partially neglected, though quoted off in price full 10c.@20c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,100 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 25@$8; very poor to good Extra State at $7 75@$9 95; good to choice do. do. at $10@$11 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 25	@$8 00
Extra State	7 75	@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 85	@13 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 50	@10 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75	@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 50	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00	@18 50

Southern Flour is in less demand and heavy: sales have been reported of 350 bbls., at $9@$10 90 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11@$17 for fair to choice extra do. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive at $10 15@$14 for extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate request, at from $7@$9 25 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 530 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $5 65@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 40 for City, $5 75 for Baltimore, $5 85 for Fairfax, and $6 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 1,050 bbls. and sacks, at $12 25@$15 25 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

FRUIT—A moderate business has been reported in Domestic varieties. We quote: Apples, Virginia, ₱ bbl., $6@$7; Apples, ordinary, ₱ bbl., $2 50@$5 Peaches, Norfolk, ₱ crate, $5@$6 50; Peaches, Delaware, ₱ basket, $2 50@$3 50; Whortleberries, ₱ bushel, $5 50@$7 50; Raspberries, Antwerp, ₱ basket, 8c.@10c.; Blackberries, Lawton, ₱ quart, 20c.@25c.; Blackberries, common, ₱ bushel, $3@7; Currants, common, ₱ lb., 7c.@9c.; Gooseberries, ₱ bushel, $3@$3 50. Dried Fruits of all kinds are dull, and prices are almost entirely nominal. Apples, State, 6¼c.@7c.; Apples, Western, 5½c.@6c.; Apples, Southern, 3c.@4c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 7½c.@8½c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 7c.@8½c.; Cherries, new pitted, 46c.@48c.; Raspberries, ₱ lb., 48c.@50c.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted heavy, and down 2c.@5c. ₱ bushel to-day. Demand limited. Sales, since our last, 34,000 bushels, including old White Michigan at $2 60; No. 2 Spring at $2@$2 05; rejected do. at $1 60; Amber Jersey and Southern at $2 50@$2 60; White Southern at $2 65; and White California at $2 80 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in moderately active demand, and sound lots have been firm in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 183,000 bushels, at 99c.@$1 03 for poor to handsome new Mixed Western; 85c.@98c. for unsound and damp; 93c.@96c. for Western and City Kiln-dried, and $1 07@$1 13 for White and Yellow Western and Southern ₱ bushel. Rye is without material change. Sales 13,500 bushels at $1 50@$1 55 for Canada; $1 45 for Western, and at $1 63@$1 65 for State ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been in light supply and fair demand at firmer prices for sound, including new Western at from 78c.@94½c. for the whole range; State at 93c.@94c.; new crop Jersey 90c. ₱ bushel; sales 81,000 bushels. The market for Beans and Peas shows no change; the supply is light and demand small. We quote: Beans, Marrows, hand-picked, $4 20@$4 40; Beans, Mediums, hand-picked, $4 10@$4 25; Beans, Kidneys, hand-picked, $4 25@$4 50; Prime Beans, mixed parcels, $2 25@$3 50; Peas, Canada, in bulk, $1 25@$1 30; Peas, Canada, in bbls., $1 40@$1 45 ₱ bushel.

The Albany *Argus* gives the following exhibit of the quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the second week in July, in the years 1866 and 1867, as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1866	26,900	89,200	1,065,200	28,600
1867	14,100	30,700	463,300	200
Decrease	12,800	58,500	601,900	28,400

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to June 30, inclusive, during the years 1866 and 1867, was as follows:

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1866	99,800	1,187,000	7,764,100	105,300
1867	32,900	174,700	2,568,800	29,100
Decrease	66,900	1,012,300	5,195,300	76,200

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease of 269,380 bbls. Flour. The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th of July in the years indicated:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Canal opened	May 1.	May 1.	May 6.
Flour bushels	233,300	99,800	32,900
Wheat, bushels	2,172,500	1,187,000	174,700
Corn, bushels	2,380,600	7,764,100	2,568,800
Barley, bushels	150,700	105,300	29,100
Oats, bushels	3,371,300	3,123,900	1,093,400
Rye, bushels	113,000	305,200	101,000
Malt, bushels	184,700	91,000	78,200
Beef, bbls	7,190	100	....
Pork, bbls	13,950	7	309
Bacon, lbs	1,138,800	....	34,400
Butter, lbs	40,700	39,000	16,200
Lard, lbs	1,687,600	54,700	72,500
Cheese, lbs	329,900	97,600	36,600
Wool, lbs	116,500	65,600	28,100

HAY—North River bale is in rather better supply and moderate request at 90c.@$1 for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 40@$1 70 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at $1@$1 20 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in limited request, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ₱ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in demand and steady in price. The Albany *Argus* says: "The receipts of Lumber are again very large, the deliveries during the third week of July being the largest of any week this season. It will be seen by the figures below that the receipts are about equally divided between the Erie and Champlain canals. The business in clear Lumber during the week has been fair, and prices are further reduced. The wide quotation of $8 per 1,000 is given by some houses, who are firm at our extreme quotation. The bulk of the sales, however, have been at a range of $58@$60, and in that ratio for 'fourths' and 'select.' In other articles our quotations are further reduced. In coarse Lumber there has been considerable fluctuation since our report of Tuesday. Hemlock, which sold as low as 14c., and, it is said, lower than that, has rallied to our present quotations. The quotations we now give for coarse Lumber are looked on as the lowest we shall see this season. The decline we refer to imparted great activity to the market, and until the upward turn came a large business was done; manufacturers were among the purchasers, and bought at lower figures than they could supply the market. The general tone of the market is good, with a fair attendance of buyers. The stock at Chicago is placed at 175,000,000 feet—an increase of 21,000,000 feet since the 1st inst.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals, for the third week in July, were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1866	10,762,600	1,146	—	790,000
1867	23,532,500	2,011	—	827,500

Of the lumber received, 11,883,500 feet were by the Erie Canal, and 11,649,000 feet by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 23, were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1866	90,810,800	17,155	—	7,617,000
1867	123,820,000	9,623	—	12,069,000

Showing an excess in receipts of 33,000,000 feet.

Freights are steady. We quote: To New-York, $1 50 ₱ M.; Bridgeport and New-Haven, $2; Norwich and Middletown, $2 50; Hartford, $3; Providence and Fall River, $3; Philadelphia, $3 50@$4 50; Baltimore and Washington, $5; Richmond and Petersburgh, $5 50; to Boston, $4 50 for soft and $5 50 for hard wood.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately inquired for, including Porto Rico at 50c.@67½c.; Cuba at 33c.@55c.; English Islands, 52c.@55c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and rather heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 57½c.@60c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 62@$4 75; Resin at $3 50@$9 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4 75@$5 75; Pitch, $4@$4 12½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull to-day, including Crude Whale at 75c.@78c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 35@$2 75; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 12; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 30@$1 35 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request since our last at 17c.@18c. for Crude; 14c.@15c. for do., in bulk; 29c.@33c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 49c.@52c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—New Potatoes are in larger supply and lower; Old are scarce, and good sound are firm. We quote new potatoes: Jersey, $2 75@$3 25; Long Island, $3@$3 50; Norfolk, $2 50@$3 ₱ bbl. Old Potatoes: Peach Blows, $3@$3 50; Jackson Whites, $3@$3 50; Prince Alberts, $3 25@$3 75 ₱ bbl. Onions, Bermudas, ₱ bbl., $2 50@$3; Turnips, ₱ 100 bunches, $2 50@$4; Cabbages, ₱ 100, $4@$7; Tomatoes, ₱ bushel, $1 50@$1 75; String Beans, ₱ bbl., $3@$3 50; Cucumbers, ₱ 100, $2@$3 50; Squashes, White, ₱ bbl., $2 50@$3; Squashes, Golden, ₱ bbl., $3@$4.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry has been in good demand during the past week, and better prices have been obtained. Game is out of the market. We quote live poultry: Turkeys, ₱ lb., 20c.@22c.; Fowls, ₱ lb., 20c.@22c.; Spring Chickens, ₱ pair, 75c.@$1 50; Geese, ₱ pair, $1 50@$2 50; Ducks, ₱ pair, 75c.@$1 25.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more freely dealt in, but at reduced prices. Sales since our last of 9,750 bbls., in lots, at $23 62@$23 85 for new Western Mess, closing at $23 65, cash; $22 75@$23 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $22 75 for thin Mess; $19 75@$20 25 for Prime, and $22 50@$22 75 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Also, 1,250 bbls. New Mess, August delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $23 75@$24 25 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and in demand at 11½c.@12½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@18c. for Hams, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 145 pkgs. Bacon is in light supply and quiet. Lard has been in less demand at former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 650 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c., the later rate for small lots of choice. Beef has been sparingly offered and purchased at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue scarce and quiet at $30@$40 ₱ bbl.; sales, 60 bbls. Butter is very quiet at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State, and 13c.@21c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is inactive at 7c.@14c. ₱ lb. Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice the week's movements in Butter and Cheese thus: "The total receipts of Butter for the week ending this day are 10,780 packages. The market presents no new feature. Western Butter is dull, heavy and declining, the demand for it being confined to the finest fresh lots of Western reserve for local trade. State Butter is in good, fair demand at our quotations, the receipts of the better qualities being limited. We make no change in our quotations.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ₱ lb.	20	@30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ₱ lb.	26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb.	20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ₱ lb.	20	@28
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ₱ lb.	14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ₱ lb.	18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ₱ lb.	18	@21
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ₱ lb.	18	@20
Western, Ordinary, ₱ lb.	13	@14

The total receipts of Cheese for the week ending this day are 58,670 boxes, the great bulk of which has been taken at varied rates, for export. During the past three days the receipts have fallen off largely, owing to the fact that most factories have cleared their shelves of stock, while others, making fine goods, feel satisfied to await events. In former years, factories, as a rule, have sold their Cheese for cash to the New-York receivers, who were forced into that position as buyers, in order to realize a commission. During this season, however, many factors have been induced by the offer of a low rate of commission to consign their goods direct to New-York, while the balance have continued the old practice of selling at home. This has resulted in bringing the whole stock on the market in a body, and produced an active competition among the two classes of dealers, much to the advantage of buyers, and to the loss of parties buying in the country. The question must soon settle itself, and the great bulk of the Cheese be either wholly sold or wholly consigned. We note a further decline in the market, our quotations being:

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb.	13½	@14
Factory Dairies, fair, ₱ lb.	11½	@13
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb.	12	@12½
Farm Dairies, fair, ₱ lb.	10	@11
Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb.	7	@ 9

SUGARS—Have been more freely offered, and have been in fair demand, at, however, less buoyant prices. Sales since our last, 1,650 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13¾c., and 370 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@13c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good request at from 14c.@17c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 215,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11⅞c.; 75,000 lbs. Stearine at 12c.@13½c., and 45,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls. State and Western, in bond, at 35c., and 36c.@40c., respectively, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 700 bushels Corn, at 3½d. ₱ bushel; 250 tierces Lard, and 200 bbls. Lard Oil, at 15s.@17s. 6d.; 120 hhds. Tallow, at 12s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, 300 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 35s. ₱ ton. For a British port, a vessel, with 2,000 bbls. Crude and Spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, N. C., on private terms. For Bremen, 20 hhds. and 1,000 cases Tobacco, at 20s. and 10s., respectively.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The next academic year of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, including a thorough English Course, Music, Painting and Drawing, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Parlor Gymnastics, Horsemanship, &c., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 12. For admission, or circulars, with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23.

Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date.

Address by letter as above.

IDLEWILD. FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Miss M. LAMMOND, late Principal of the leading educational institutions of the Pacific Coast, will open a French and English boarding-school in this well-known place on THURSDAY, Sept. 26. Circulars may be obtained of Miss LAMMOND, Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, until Sept. 23.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.

REV. CHARLES F. DOWD, A. M., Principal.
W. WEDWORTH DOWD, A. B., Associate Principal.

For courses of instruction and lectures and for expenses send for catalogue. Next year begins Sept. 10.
HENRY M. DOWD, Agent.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av., will be reopened the 20th of September. Mrs. Reed's address is at Luzerne, N. Y., or as above.

MRS. JOHN W. BLIGH Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 48 West 17th-st., New-York.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York. Reopens Sept. 18. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.

MRS. WILLIAMS' English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Letters addressed as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York.—Eighteen instructions, eight departments, $300 a year. No extras, except piano music. Term opens Sept. 9. Lewis' gymnastics for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.
REV. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MADAME C. MEARS, No. 202 MADISON-AV., Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School, Friday, September 20. Madame M. will be at home after Sept. 9. Until then, all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—TEN BOYS ARE taken into the family of the subscriber, at the old Academy, where they receive, with the care of a home, the most thorough discipline of a school. Next session, Sept. 4. For references, &c., send for circular to
A. P. MARBLE, Worcester, Mass.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1867, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Address Circular-street House, Saratoga, till Sept. 1, after which time Miss B. can be seen at her residence in New-Haven.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—The school year commences Sept. 12. For catalogue, containing full particulars, apply to D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or to the Principal.

NEWBURGH (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, SEMINARY HILL.—A Commercial and Collegiate Boarding School for 25 boys. Thorough preparation for College, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens Sept. 11.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen at Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 12. For circulars, terms, &c., address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

ORANGE PRIORY, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School for young ladies and children. Number of pupils limited. For prospectus address S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next school year will commence Sept. 2, 1867. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding school for 10 boys; situation pleasant; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 2.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL IN FISHKILL, N. Y., for twelve young ladies. Terms moderate.
Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT IN SCHOOL OR family by a lady who teaches the English branches, vocal and instrumental music; highest references given. P. O. Box, No. 107, Auburn, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "*American School Institute,*" should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for TEACHERS' BULLETIN. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

ELOCUTION.—EDWIN BARRY, TEACHER OF elocution, No. 57 Stanton-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST. FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

FOURTEENTH-ST., WEST OF 5TH-AV.—First-class high-stoop full-sized brown-stone house, perfect order, for sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—ON the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Chambers-st., are now offered at moderate rates, the choice building plots of the Mount Rutherford Company; fine cars, frequent trains, low fare, fine views, high land, health and beauty all around. Maps, circulars, and all information may be had from JACOB SHARPE, General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st., and agent for country property on Erie Railway.

FOR SALE—IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE County, Mass., the residence of the late William Pollock, comprising about 100 acres of land, situated on the eastern side of the town, upon elevated ground, commanding unobstructed views in all directions; the mansion house, begun by its late owner and just completed, is of grey limestone, three stories in height, with Mansard slated roof, very large, trimmed on two stories with black walnut and maple, including floors, staircases, wainscoting and mantles of the same woods, supplied with gas, hot and cold water throughout, thoroughly heated by steam; containing on the basement floor a kitchen, laundry, drying-room, wine cellars, store-rooms and vaults; on the first floor drawing-rooms, library, dining and breakfast rooms, butler's pantries and storerooms; on the second and third floors over twenty bedrooms, dressing-rooms, and bath-rooms and a square hall and staircase, lighted from the roof, and is in all respects built and finished in the best manner. The place contains very large and commodious coach-houses, stables and barns, and fine ice-house, a large grapery with choice vines in full bearing, and gardener's and farmer's lodges. The land contains several fine building sites, and, apart from the improvements on it, is of great and increasing value. This country-seat is unsurpassed in the State in the superior quality of its buildings, in its splendid scenery and healthful climate. For further particulars and terms apply, in Pittsfield, to HENRY COLT, SAMUEL W. BOWERMAN, JAMES RENFREW, JR., Executors, or to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, July 19, 1867.

TO PERSONS WISHING NEW HOMES OR GOOD INVESTMENTS.—The Board of Literature of North Carolina offer for sale, for the benefit of Common Schools, the Public Swamp Lands of the State, consisting of about a million and a half of acres. Some of these lands are the most desirable in the world; some have been drained, and all are susceptible of drainage at a moderate expense. The lands are offered in quantities to suit purchasers, and those desiring it can get as much as ninety thousand acres in one body: and the most liberal terms will be allowed to those wishing to purchase. For further particulars address the Governor of the State, Raleigh, N. C.
JONATHAN WORTH, Governor.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT near Newburgh, beautifully situated, directly on the Hudson River; contains 81 acres of highly improved land; the house is of stone, very large, handsome and convenient, surrounded by extensive lawns and trees of large growth; there are numerous excellent outbuildings and two new farm cottages; the views are unsurpassed; immediate possession given; will be sold for a moderate price, or exchanged for City property.
WADDELL & ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

ATTENTION!—ALL WANTING FARMS, Fruit Lands, Village Lots, and Water Powers.—For sale at Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J., 44 miles from New-York City on railroad to Philadelphia; soil superior for all crops, country rolling, climate proverbially healthy, no fever and ague, water soft and pure; $25 per acre and upward; terms easy. For circulars, &c., address ROBERT CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, New-York, or V. S. HOLT, Bricksburgh, Ocean County, N. J.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE of five acres, in perfect order, within one hour of Wall-st., in Westchester County, by boat or cars; near the water, on Whitlock Point, about eight minutes from four depots. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank, New-York.

FOR SALE—$8,000—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence, at New-Rochelle, with about one acre of land; fruit and shade trees, and a small barn, all in perfect order for immediate occupation; five minutes' walk from railroad station; price, $8,000. Apply to J. A. LAWRENCE, Continental Insurance Co., No. 102 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEMENT, second, fifth and sixth floors of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, AT TARRYTOWN, TWO COUNTRY seats, complete with all modern improvements, one containing 18 and the other 58 acres; both places are fully furnished and stocked; prices $55,000 and $35,-000. Apply to EDWARD COLES, (near the premises,) Mont Andre, Tarrytown, N. Y.

SMALL FARM OF FOURTEEN ACRES, one hour from New-York, on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; good buildings; fine stream of water; $4,500. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

VALUABLE MILK AND FRUIT FARM, of 95 acres, at Bedford, Westchester County, for sale, with stock, implements and crops, all in working order, and possession when desired. Address FARM, Box No. 1,951 New-York Post-office.

A FINE FARM OF 100 ACRES FOR sale very cheap, if sold immediately.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON 5TH-AV., between 26th-st. and Central Park; west side preferred. GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 445; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12¼x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, FOR business purposes, the valuable property No. 14 Waverley-place, near Broadway; alterations would be made by the owner, if required. The property is 33 feet 3 inches front by 84 feet in depth. Apply to
GEO. L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO RENT—AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., ABOUT 8 miles from this City, a partially furnished house, near the water, containing 11 rooms and bathroom, together with carriage-house, stable, bennery, &c., with about half an acre of land; possession immediately, if required; rent $100 per month. Apply at No. 176 Front-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room if required. Possession immediately. Apply as above.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY FULL FRONT high-stoop house, No. 85 Clinton-place, 8th-st., near 5th-av. Inquire at No. 115 West 23d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A HOUSE WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply or send to BRYAN & CO., No. 58 Liberty-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife in some quiet family, between 14th and 34th sts. Price not to exceed $25 per week. Address E. W., Box No. 5,210 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WITH PLEASANT ROOMS, singly or in suites, may be had for the Summer or permanently, at No. 48 East 21st-st., near 4th-av.; house and location unexceptionable.

TO LET—ON MURRAY HILL—TWO OR THREE handsomely furnished rooms, to gentlemen, with or without board; no other boarders; house first class. Address H. G., Station G.

TWO LARGE FINELY FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen; breakfast if desired; terms moderate. No. 234 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

A FURNISHED HALL BEDROOM TO let. Call at 648 6th-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson; private family; grounds ample, well shaded, extending to the Hudson. Inquire of J. J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON A FIRST-CLASS farm at Shrewsbury; new house, new furniture, fine bathing, fishing and boating. Address, for information, to JAHNE, SMITH & CO., No. 170 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARD—AT RYE, N. Y., DISTANT from City by New-Haven Railroad one hour, by trains leaving nearly every hour; communication by boat daily direct from the premises; house on high ground close to the shore; fine bathing, boating and fishing; location unequaled; a few airy and comfortable rooms can be secured for the Summer by immediate application to Mrs. S. C. COFFIN, No. 182 14th-st., near 4th-av., New-York; at Waterside, Rye; or to W. C. GARDNER, No. 43 White-st., New-York. Steamer *John Romer* leaves foot of Catharine-st. at 4 P. M., foot of 34th-st. at 4:10 daily, direct for the place.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance 50 miles from New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad; for gentlemen and wives, or a family of five or six; good board and accommodations. Apply to
WATERS & THORP, No. 14 John-st.

WANTED—GOOD COUNTRY BOARD IN A healthy locality, for a family requiring four rooms. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EAGLE HOTEL, PATCHOGUE, L. I., IS prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season; board $12 per week. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of army clothing and equipage:

18,000 Uniform Coats.
34,000 Uniform Jackets.
7,775 Veteran Reserve Corps Jackets.
19,000 Knit Drawers.
128,000 Knit Shirts.
40,000 Great Coats (Footmen's.)
30,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's.)
150,000 Woolen Blankets.
33,000 Rubber Blankets.
10,000 Rubber Ponchas.
190,000 Lined Sack Coats.
140,000 Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000 Forage Caps.
89,000 pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,900 pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000 Brogans.
120,000 Leather Neck-stocks.
45,000 Hat Feathers.
100,000 Knapsacks (Regulation.)
11,000 Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
50,000 Haversacks (Regulation.)
2,600 Haversacks (Enameled.)
21,000 pairs Trousers, Horsemen's.
15,000 pairs Trousers, Footmen's.
2,807 pairs Leggings.
434 Hussar Jackets.
1,600 Straw Hats.
2,173 Dark Blue Trousers.
2,151 Buckles for Trousers.
54 yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419 yards Blue Flannel.
1,392 yards Green Merino.
122 yards Black Wigans.
799 yards Black Alpaca.
443 yards Brown Hollands.

Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage.

Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

FIFTY-SECOND AUCTION SALE. 85,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL. On WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 18, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 12 o'clock, noon, 75,000 TONS of fresh mined coal, from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August, 1867.

Also, at the same time and place, 10,000 TONS deliverable at Washington, N. J.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th day of July, at 12 M., at Hoboken, the revenue steam-propeller CUYAHOGA.

Full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement, built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, in 1864. Is now in complete order.

Has one complete suit of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c. Fine poop-cabin, wardroom, berth-deck and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has
Two oscillating engines, 36x32;
Two horizontal tubular boilers;
Composition screw, 8 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stows 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.

Also, at the same time and place, the revenue steam-propeller

MIAMI.

Built of the best material, consisting of teak-wood, mahogany and live oak and cedar, copper-fastened and coppered; two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and topgallant yards. Has full suits of sails; standing and running rigging complete; and is well found in chains, anchors, hawsers and boats. Engines, boilers and propeller of the best quality.

The Miami is of beautiful model, and was Lord Palmerston's yacht. With slight expense she might be made one of the most beautiful steam-yachts in the world.

These vessels are in complete order, and can be sent to sea at small expense.

Information regarding these vessels can be given by the undersigned, or they can be examined at their dock, at Hoboken, (officers being in charge to give facilities to all wishing to inspect them,) after Monday, 29th June next.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) July 26, at 12 o'clock, within the store: MESSINA ORANGES. 100 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, WAGONS, HARNESS, HAY, &c.—By THEALL & BROS., MONDAY, July 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Mr. E. W. Taylor, on the old Boston Post Road, one mile from Williams Bridge, Westchester County. Descriptive Catalogue at the Auctioneer's office, No. 62 Liberty-st., New-York.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., BY THEALL & BROS., TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. ARMY, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1867.

IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS FROM the War Department, I will sell at public auction at Battery Barracks, New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 11 A. M., the following property, viz.: A large quantity of ship augurs, halter bolts, bell cranks, horse lines, boats, cork fenders, glass gauges, boat hooks, capstan bars, cans, oil drainers, fire hooks, pickaxes and handles, Union Jacks, dead lights, caulking mallets, sail palms, rivets, composition spikes, thimbles, hand leads, pokers, marline-spikes, shovels, grind-stones, whips, 92,763 pounds assorted iron, scrapers, coffee mills, signal lanterns, binnacle lamps and yarn, &c., &c., &c., all in good order and condition.

Also, a quantity of condemned Quartermaster's property and camp and garrison equipage, consisting, in part, of ambulances, carts, wagons, trucks, harness, water buckets, pumps, 300 stoves, ranges, caldrons and furnaces, 500 pounds old zinc, 2,000 pounds old iron, bath tubs, tin boilers, handcuffs, shackles, saws and other tools, grain sacks, dishes, bowls, cups, casks, barrels, &c., &c.

Also, four wooden buildings, lately constituting Transit Hospital, each 140 feet long, 21 feet wide and 12 feet high.

Terms of sale, cash on rendition of accounts by the Auctioneer.

A deposit of ten per cent. or more, as the Auctioneer may decide, required from purchasers.

The buildings must be removed within ten days, and at the risk of the purchasers.

The Government reserves the right of rejecting all bids deemed disadvantageous.

For further particulars and an examination of the property, apply to the Storekeeper at the Barracks, or to the undersigned. By order of Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865 at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. jel-lawtojy26

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866. jy27-lawto oc25

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866. oc26-lawtodec27

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866. dec28-lawtojan31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867. feb1-lawtomh28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867. mh29-lawtomy30

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MEDEA and THE JEALOUS WIFE. Leading characters by Julia Lean.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLS OF SHANDON. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, NEIGHBOR'S WIFE, DOG OF THE STONE CROSS, GAME-COCK OF THE WILDERNESS and HANDY ANDY.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE-BABY, and PATTY AND HER PITCHER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. Gen. TOM THUMB and WIFE, COM. NUTT and MINNIE WARREN. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE MARBLE HEART, Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.
THIS MORNING, commencing at 9 o'clock, OIL-PAINTINGS.

ROY'S ART GALLERY.
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, OIL PAINTINGS and STATUARY.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Dispatches from Candia set forth that OMAR PASHA has declared the insurrection at an end.

While a squad of Fenian prisoners were being escorted through the streets of Tralee, a mob of Fenian sympathizers attacked the soldiers guarding the captives. No determined attempt at rescue, however, was made.

By order of the British War Office, the 15-inch Rodman gun was recently tried in presence of a number of military men and experts. The tests demonstrated that neither steel nor iron armor could resist the shot of this style of ordnance.

Mr. PHILIMORE has been named one of the Judges of the Admiralty Court.

The French Corps Legislatif, having adopted the provisions of the budget for extra expenditures, adjourned on Wednesday night.

The commander of the Russian forces has agreed with the Khan of Bokhara upon a temporary suspension of hostilities.

GENERAL.

On the assembling of the Constitutional Convention, yesterday, the President announced the special order of the day to be the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Right of Suffrage. The report as adopted in Committee of the Whole was then read. It provides that every male citizen, 21 years of age, who shall have been a resident of the State one year and a citizen thirty days, and a resident of the county where he offers his vote four months, shall be entitled to vote. No person in the military service in time of war shall lose his vote by reason of his absence, and the Legislature is authorized to provide the means for securing the votes of absent citizens. The second section provides the means for preventing persons who have bought or sold votes from voting, and stipulates that laws shall be passed to secure the punishment of such persons. The third section provides that, for the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States; nor while navigating; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State, of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while kept in any almshouse or other asylums at the public expense; nor while confined in any public prison. The fourth section provides for registration. The remaining sections set forth the manner of holding elections and the oaths to be administered to officers of elections. Mr. MURPHY moved to amend the first section by inserting the words "white male citizens," but after debate this was lost—yeas 48, nays 94. The term of residence for foreigners was reduced from thirty to ten days. The provisos to the first section were, on motion, stricken out. An amendment was adopted making the voter a resident for thirty days of the town or ward, and ten days of the election district. An amendment proposing to extend suffrage to women was lost—yeas 19, nays 125. A recess was then taken till 4 o'clock. At the afternoon session numerous amendments were offered and discussed, and the Convention adjourned to this morning.

The trial of SURRATT was resumed yesterday morning, the prosecution continuing its examination of witnesses in rebuttal. The character of Dr. BISSELL, a witness for the defence, was shown to be very bad. Considerable time was consumed in fixing the running time of the trains on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad at the time of the assassination. After the recess, a lengthy argument ensued as to the admissibility of certain evidence. At the close of the argument, the defence proposed to submit the case to the jury without argument, but Mr. CARRINGTON objected. After some remarks from counsel, it appeared that they had misunderstood each other, and as they could not come to an agreement in regard to closing, the case was reopened and the examination of witnesses continued. Several testified regarding the reputation of witnesses previously sworn, after which the Court adjourned.

In the Michigan Constitutional Convention, a clause extending the right of suffrage to Indians has been adopted. On Monday last a motion was made to qualify the clause extending the right of suffrage to all male Indians, natives of the United States, by requiring that they shall be civilized, but it was afterward rejected on the ground that it was of no practical value. It was also moved to require that it should apply only to Indians who have dissolved their tribal relations. It was argued that this would cut off every Indian vote, and this was defeated. All Indians are therefore now voters, under the clause.

In the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts a citizen petitioned that the city assessment of taxes on his shares in National Banks may be set aside. He alleges that a State has no constitutional authority to tax the shares in banks created by the Government of the United States. And, that if, under the proviso in the act of Congress of 1864, the States have the right to tax the shares in the National Banks, to which that act relates, the tax is invalid, because the law of Massachusetts does not conform to the provision. The Judge delivered the opinion of the Court against the petition, and dismissed the case with costs.

HENRY WILLIAMS, the French Canadian who murdered Mr. GOWING and his wife at Ascutneyville, Vt., on Tuesday morning, was subsequently arrested at Windsor, Vt., and conveyed to the State Prison. The murder was perpetrated partly for plunder and partly for revenge. Great excitement prevails in the locality.

LOCAL.

Dr. WILLIAM SHINE of Greenwich-street, was brought before Justice DOWLING yesterday morning, on a charge of having in his possession a $5,000 seven and three-tenths treasury note, and also a $1,000 greenback which are claimed to be a portion of $200,000 stolen from the office of the Royal Insurance Company, Wall-street, in December last. Dr. SHINE, it appears, left the bonds with GEORGE W. NATHANS of No. 140 Greenwich-street, on Wednesday, for sale, after which Mr. NATHANS became convinced that the bonds were a portion of those stolen from the insurance company.

The consecration of Rev. Dr. JOHN FREEMAN YOUNG as Bishop of Florida, took place yesterday at Trinity Church. Among the Bishops present were HOPKINS, WILMER, GREGG, PAYNE and CUMMINGS. There were also in attendance about fifty clergymen, representing different portions of this and foreign countries. The chants were rendered by the united choirs of Trinity Parish, numbering about 100 men and boys. The services throughout were most impressive, and the congregation present completely filled the large edifice.

The argument in the Olympic Theatre case was concluded yesterday in the Supreme Court. Judge LEONARD ordered that Mr. DUFF continue in the possession of the property upon giving his bond in the sum of $50,000, conditioned that he well and faithfully discharge the duties of his trust. The Judge said Mr. DUFF had erred in not having applied to the Court before executing the lease of the premises, which is to take effect Sept. 1.

The Board of Councilmen held a meeting yesterday, at which a resolution was adopted requiring the removal of obstructions on Battery-place, between Broadway and West-street; also one allowing the Second-avenue Railroad Company to extend their track in Sixty-third-street, between First and Third avenues.

The calendar of the Court of Special Sessions yesterday contained 41 cases, 27 of them being charges of assault and battery, 12 of petty larceny, 1 of cruelty to animals, 1 of violation of the Excise Laws. Few of these cases were of more than ordinary interest.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the Sanitary Superintendent reported that during the past two weeks 408 cases of infectious and contagious diseases have occurred, 51 of which proved fatal. A letter from Dr. HARRIS was read in regard to the spread of cholera in the West.

A decree of divorce was granted by the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge LEONARD presiding, in the action entitled SARAH CATHARINE SCHLOTTER vs. FRANZ SCHLOTTER. The custody of the child is, by the terms of the decree, awarded to the mother.

The Board of Excise held its regular weekly meeting yesterday. A long list of complaints was gone through, resulting in the revocation of quite a number of licenses, on proof of the complaint of selling beer on Sunday.

THOMAS FARRELL, a domestic servant, was found dead on Wednesday morning in the basement of his employer's residence, No. 28 West Twenty-first street. It is supposed that he committed suicide.

Collector WOOD, of the Second District, Brooklyn, yesterday seized six oil refineries for alleged frauds on the Government.

Street Commissioner FUREY, of Brooklyn, yesterday continued the work of removing all obstructions from the water-fronts.

JOHN COOPER was arrested yesterday for presenting what is believed to be a forged check for $350 at the Fulton National Bank.

Produce and merchandise were moderately dealt in to-day. Flour closed irregularly, old favoring buyers decidedly. Wheat was lower; sound Corn firm; Oats a shade dearer. Mess Pork was cheaper. Cotton and Sugar less buoyant. The freight market was inactive.

Affairs in Tennessee—The Brownlow Rule.

The proposal of ultra Radicals to subject the Constitutions of Maryland and Kentucky to Congressional revision, under the pretence of providing therefor a republican form of government, invests with interest all that relates to the political condition of Tennessee, where BROWNLOW is carrying out their theories to perfection.

To the knowledge possessed by the public on this subject a correspondent this morning furnishes a noteworthy addition. The writer of the letter which we publish in another column is a citizen of Tennessee, a consistent friend of the Union cause, and a man whose statements are worthy of the fullest credence. There is nothing in them absolutely novel: they reiterate representations which have been received from other sources, and the literal truth of which can no longer be doubted. The letter, however, throws additional light upon some points which have not been properly appreciated, and illustrates the approach of a crisis which BROWNLOW's lust for power seems on the eve of precipitating upon the State.

What republican government in Tennessee amounts to is plainly shown in the means which BROWNLOW is employing to insure success for himself and his friends in the ensuing election. The system of proscription which he has instituted has culminated in the disfranchisement of four-fifths of the white men of the State; and still it is pushed further wherever there is danger of a Brownlow defeat. In some counties the white voters are fewer in number than the offices to be filled. In others, the Governor is availing himself of a law enacted by his creatures in the Legislature bywhich he is empowered at pleasure to set aside the registration where it is unsatisfactory, and to appoint a new Registrar with the view of making matters more agreeable. Thus adverse majorities are overcome by a short and simple process, enabling the Governor to disfranchise all who withhold from him support. This extraordinary power he is exercising to an extent that renders the holding of an election a farce; the regular registration under the law being set aside, and a new registration made under the direction of BROWNLOW's agents. Even the candidates in some places officiate as registrars and prepare the lists of those who shall vote—a shameless substitute for the old method of ballot-stuffing. Where the affinities of the citizen are not known, the certificate of a regular Brownlow man is required, and the result is the wholesale exclusion of loyalists, tried and true, as well as of former rebels. Nay, the latter sometimes fare better than the former, as a circumstance mentioned by our correspondent proves. An anti-Brownlow Unionist, who served as a federal officer during the war, has in one instance been required to procure the idorsation of a rebel Colonel who happens now to be on BROWNLOW's side!

The effect of this condition of affairs upon the white people of the State may be conceived. We have but to suppose ourselves in the position of four-fifths of the white Tennesseeans—including a majority of original and steadfast Unionists—to judge of the anger and indignation which the course of the Brownlow faction is everywhere exciting. It is not surprising that fears of extended trouble are entertained, or that conflicts on a small scale continually occur during the progress of the canvass. Infinitely more astonishing would it be if the outrages perpetrated by the party of extremists who seek to intrench themselves permanently in power, were permitted to pass wholly unresented. The pretences under which they are perpetrated add to their enormity. A band of outlaws holding the offices of the State, and trying by force and fraud to keep them, would be a spectacle sad enough in all conscience. Here, however, we have usurpation, tyranny, injustice and crime carried on in the name of loyalty and Union, with former rebels, now in the Brownlow interest, helping to commit them, and thousands of faithful Unionists among the victims.

To make matters yet worse, the same disregard of principle which marks the conduct of the ruling faction in regard to registration and disfranchisement, governs their appeals to the negro element. The four-fifths of the whites who worship not BROWNLOW are held up to the blacks as enemies who must be kept down—as possessors of property which the blacks may righteously appropriate. The bitterness of a partisan contest is, therefore, intensified by the passions incident to an antagonism of races. The two causes, combined, are rapidly reducing the State to a condition compared with which that of the people of Georgia or Mississippi is superlative bliss. Instead of wondering at the bad blood, of which all accounts from Tennessee speak, rather let us wonder at the patience that prevails and the respect for order which the leaders opposed to BROWNLOW enjoin upon their supporters.

Unless a change come and that speedily, interference of some sort will be called for to rescue Tennessee from the faction that dominates over and disgraces it, and to institute reconstruction after the fashion of the military government plan. Certainly, neither Maryland nor Kentucky affords a hundreth part of the justification for interference which Tennessee presents, whether considered in reference to wrongs done or the legitimacy of the wrong-doers. The unconstitutionality and illegality which attached to the organization of the ten governments now termed "provisional," also taint the foundation of the present Government of Tennessee. We see no method of purging it of the foul humors which find vent in the Brownlow *régime* except that of reconstruction from without. Let the wants of Tennessee be remembered when help for Maryland and Kentucky is invoked.

The Monitors and their Armaments.

Mr. NORMAN WIARD, in a communication published a few days ago in the TIMES, on the subject of heavy ordnance, incidentally alluded to a single branch of the expenditure in prosecuting the great civil war to a successful issue on the part of the nation, which merits a passing notice. He says that "the cost of our monitor fleet of about forty vessels, for constructing, arming, maintaining, manning, stores, tonnage, tenders and preservation, has exceeded two hundred millions of dollars, and carries less than one hundred guns—two millions for each gun." Without entering into a calculation to verify the accuracy of this statement, we believe that no other branch of the service can compare with this in extravagance. Much of this was no doubt unavoidable. The science of naval construction, as well as that of gunnery, was in a transition state at the commencement of the war. We had not then a single iron-clad of any kind. We had not, like the two leading maritime Powers of Europe, profited by the latest European naval experience in war, to make even a commencement. In this respect we were on the same footing as our antagonists, but they beat us by a single day in getting ready for action an improvised armored ship, by razeeing the *Merrimac*, and covering her exposed parts with railway bars. The loss of this single day cost us three of our finest ships of that time, and the havoc was only stayed by the timely arrival of the first little monitor.

Although others of the same class and design were then under construction, it may well be doubted if any considerable number would have been built, but for the *éclat* created by the memorable contest between the first two iron-clads ever brought into hostile collision. We were then in the heat and fury of the war, and no one stopped to inquire whether vessels such as those which the English or the French were building or had in commission, might not have done better and more effectual service than the *Monitor*. The brilliant achievement of the latter in saving the remainder of the wooden vessels from destruction before they could be removed out of harm's way, and the damage done to the unwieldy *Merrimac*, were sufficient indorsement of her powers as an engine of war, to lead the country into the enormous outlay hinted at by Mr. WIARD. The furor in favor of the monitor style of war vessels became overwhelming, and the Government could scarcely find contractors fast enough to supply the orders for them, even on their own terms. They were let out to be built by the dozen to parties, some of whom had slight pretensions to a knowledge of shipbuilding, and these gentlemen again sub-let them to others still less qualified. Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that great blunders were committed, as well in the designs as in the execution of the vessels themselves, and their armaments. The fact that the first monitor was unable to ride out a moderate gale at sea, but went down with all on board, was not heeded. The public were told that the new ones were improvements on the first design—that such a catastrophe could not again occur—that the want of ventilation, so much complained of, would be supplied, and that in fact the two great monitors which were under contract and building—the *Dictator* and *Puritan*—would be the finest sea vessels ever built.

But these promises were not destined to be fulfilled during the war. One of the vessels actually went down at anchor in Charleston Bay, and others were so roughly used whenever they approached the forts as to render them of little avail. At the attacks on Fort Fisher, Mr. WIARD tells us they did little better. But this may have been due to the inefficiency of the guns, which did more harm to the gunners than to the enemy by their frequent bursting. Without referring to the numerous cases pointed out by Mr. WIARD, to show how unsatisfactory both monitors and guns proved themselves whenever brought to the actual test of conflict, enough is known to warrant the conclusion that, with all the boasting of parties interested, we are, practically without a sea-going fleet of armored vessels of war, capable of encountering ships now afloat in Europe. The best that can be said, we fear is, that our iron-clads are good harbor defences. But before even this claim can be made perfect—according to Mr. WIARD—there must be a complete change in their armaments.

We have thrown down the gauntlet to all the world, and challenged the production of heavy ordnance to compete with ours—the Rodman gun. Of all the 2,000 guns constructed on this principle at enormous cost to the nation, Mr. WIARD asserts "there is not one that can stand firing twenty rounds in rapid succession without bursting." The assertion has thus far passed unchallenged. Does it embody an admitted fact?

Is it not worth while to consider whether we cannot, by a more careful attention to scientific and practical knowledge, gradually and economically improve on our past experience, and turn the experiments, conducted openly and in the interests of science, of European countries to account? To do this effectually, and to collect and systematize all the knowledge extant on this subject, might not an Experimental Bureau be attached to the Navy Department? With such a Bureau, carefully organized, we might, to some extent at least, avoid hereafter the costly blunders of of the past. Its expense would be as nothing compared with the extravagance that has been witnessed, or the service that might be rendered to the country.

Our Fire Department and Buildings Within the City Limits.

There are few of the intelligent portion of our citizens likely to dispute the propriety of the law providing against the erection of frame dwelling-houses within the civic boundaries of New-York.

The distrust created by the inefficient administration of the Fire Department under its new organization was so strong, for a time, that any ordinance of the Corporation, however crudely conceived, which promised to reduce the risks of fire insurance, could hardly have met with any successful opposition. Those who desired to see the new system have a fair trial, found themselves confronted with facts which made a sober discussion of the comparative merits of the volunteer and the paid systems profitless, if not also impossible.

The Fire Department, as reconstituted on the principle of responsibility, and subject to the laws which govern our Police system, had much to contend against—apart from many reasonable objections urged against the *personnel* of the Commission.

The original batch of Commissioners was created, as every one knows, by a partisan vote and with a view more or less to the carrying out of partisan ends. Some of the executive officers first appointed, whether they knew their duty or knew it not, proved to be failures in the sense, that they showed but little executive ability; that they were unable to comprehend the immense responsibilities of their position, and that they gave the advocates of the so-called Volunteer system an opportunity to disparage the value of the reform introduced.

All this was, for months and months, sadly discouraging to those of us who had long held and who hold now that a responsible and paid service in any branch of municipal administration is preferable to a volunteer organization, however vigorously worked, which can be reduced to a party political machine. But for a year or more the facts were against us. We had a greater number of fires in New-York during the first ten months of the new administration than we had ever had in any single year under the old system. We had seen, time and again, the paid Companies brought into disrepute by want of discipline, by the incapacity of those supposed to be responsible officers; by feebleness of organization, and by general shiftlessness.

Against all these accidents or faults of the new system, those in favor of real reform could contend only in one way:—by asking for time enough to have the *personnel* of the Paid Commission changed, and a fresh attempt made at reorganization. The change has been made, and we venture to think that the events have amply justified the delay asked for, and that no branch of our civic administration to-day commands more confidence than the Fire Department.

The ordinance forbidding the erection of frame dwelling-houses in the northern end of the island was framed probably with the double view of mitigating the evils of the former bad administration, under the Paid system, or of bringing popular sentiment back to a clear recognition of the benefits of a Volunteer Fire Department. It matters little to the responsible portion of our citizens whichever way the thing is viewed. We are likely, by and by, to be rid of the frame buildings, by the process of natural decay, incendiarism, or combustion in some of its forms. We have also in several of the lower Wards of the City which are subject to honest building inspection, a fair chance of bringing tenement-house owners to their senses in the matter of fire-escapes, and the appointments essential to cleanliness. But is it not true that while we have in the newer Wards of the City this ordinance enforced against frame dwelling-houses, whether detached or not, we have at the same time a laxity of inspection as to brick dwellings, which would shame the rawest village of Kansas or Montana? Any one whose business or pleasure takes him to the north end (or half way to the north end) of the island may see to-day scores of buildings in progress, which are so far in defiance of the spirit—if not the letter—of the law, that alongside of them a moderate frame structure of a story or a story and a half would realize one's ideal of an edifice destined for posterity. If there is any living Inspector of Buildings in town, at this season of the year, we can show him sundry blocks of buildings half finished—doubtless intended for tenement-houses—with shops in the cellars—the walls of which, front, rear and partition, are of a uniform thickness of only eight inches. These buildings are of brick, it is true, but of brick of the cheapest and least cohesive or durable kind. And thus it is: Our municipal reforms are usually municipal swindles. We are well enough rid of an accumulation of frame buildings. How much do we gain by replacing them with shells made of second-hand brick?

The Health of the City.

While we are not disposed to play the part of alarmists, we believe that it is the duty of every journal to impress upon its readers the necessity of sanitary precaution and personal carefulness at this season of the year. The singularly cool and moderate weather enjoyed by us thus far has been attended with a marked diminution of choleraic symptoms in what are known as Summer complaints; but the sudden change that has just occurred, sweeping through the City like the hot breath of a furnace, warns us of the danger to which our fellow-citizens are exposed.

Thanks to the frequent rains, our streets are cleaner to-day than they were at this time last year, and the pools of stagnant water are less numerous than usual; but, despite this, there are places all through the City that are foul and putrid, whose odors are sickening to the smell and fatal to health. Thick black mud rots in many an alley, and the narrow ways of passage that lead to the dismal depths of tenement-houses are strewn with garbage and matted with filth. We believe Judge WHITING is doing not a little to comply with the inadequate terms of an inefficient contract, but were he to put on twice the force of men, and run double the number of carts, it would be impossible for him to keep the City as clean as it should be.

We have time and again called the attention of the people to the necessity of individual exertion, for without it no official contractor can keep the City clean. In every tenement-house there are several families on each floor, every one of which has more or less garbage and refuse matter to throw away. The general destination is the ash-box, which may be emptied daily, or twice a week, or once a week, as the case may be. What possibilities of nastiness this course permits we need not here reiterate; any man with eyes can see, or with a nose can smell, the fearful mess which broils and festers in the scorchings of the sun, and exhales fever and miasma by day and night. Carried directly to the home—sty, rather—of the *miserables* who occupy the house, what wonder that it breeds disease and insures death?

The contractors tell us that, with all their precautions, it is utterly impossible to make the people who live thus appreciate the necessity of cleanliness. The cart, preceded by a bell, is drawn through the streets, for the collection of ashes and refuse, and every day the women of these families may be seen emptying their kitchen-stuff in the street, in the gutters, anywhere and everywhere, rather than in the box provided by law.

Such weather as that of yesterday must inevitably breed disease. With the sale and consumption of Summer eatables comes the long train of Summer ills, and we shall not be in the least surprised to hear of a terrible mortality in the ranks of the poor, and a still greater among the dirty. If the Ward Inspectors would make it a point to impress the necessity of personal cleanliness on the tenement population, and the Police squad would enforce the regulation concerning the throwing of garbage upon the street, much of the misery and more of the mortality of which we have often written, and may be called again to chronicle, might be avoided.

MINOR TOPICS.

Neither the *Tribune* on one side, nor the *World* on the other side, is pleased with the nomination of Gen. GRANT for the next Presidency by the Union Republican General Committee of this City. The *World* dislikes it as a Republican movement, and the *Tribune* seems to dislike it because it is a movement of Mr. THURLOW WEED. In the meantime we observe that the nomination is well backed up in the Press and elsewhere.

BENITO JUAREZ is warmly eulogized by one of his American friends and admirers in another column of the TIMES. In regard to the ability and courage of the Mexican President, we have never entertained a doubt, and we have frequently expressed our highest admiration for his indomitable devotion to the cause of Republicanism. Before the intervention he had proved himself the ablest of all the Mexican Presidents, and it actually seemed as though he would be able to guide Mexico into the paths of civilization, progress and constitutional freedom. We had hoped that with the defeat of the Imperial army and the overthrow of foreign domination, he would be able to display something like statesmanship, and to illustrate those high qualities with which we had so often credited him. But we could not help condemning him when, at the most auspicious hour for the Mexican Republic, we saw him inaugurating a policy of vengeance, ferocity, blood and barbarism—when we saw him and his sanguinary Gen. ESCOBEDO establishing a reign of terror throughout Mexico, and condemning hundreds of his countrymen to the bullet and the rope, after they had laid down their arms and lost their cause. JUAREZ has disappointed us painfully during the last few months. He has blackened his name and damaged his country's prospects, and made the whole world believe that Mexico is unfit for self-government and should be outlawed among the nations.

It appears from the detailed reports that Mrs. YELVERTON's advocacy of her case before the House of Lords was more characteristic of her than we had supposed. It must rather have taken aback her sentimental friends. Although she had engaged an able counsel, (or some one had done so for her,) she would insist upon conducting her own case—trusting, no doubt, less to legal arguments than to the effect of her own "beautiful person" and "splendid eloquence"—a proceeding thoroughly characteristic of the vanity of the woman. The result was characteristic of her "talents." She broke down in a hopeless muddle. Her counsel vainly tried to keep her up by prompting. She asked questions of the court, and altogether did her cause harm. Any one who really remembers the celebrated trial and Miss LONGWORTH's letters, will not be surprised at all this.

Considering the large majority of registered negro voters over whites in many of the Congressional Districts of the South, we may expect soon to see a good number of colored candidates for Congress beside the one who has announced himself for the Cheraw District of South Carolina. We may also expect that several of them will be elected, and that they will present themselves with their credentials before Congress as soon as the Southern States are reorganized according to law. There is no doubt of their admission if they come in proper shape. We need not anticipate the reflections of the philosophical upon such an event.

We should be extremely sorry to add to the misfortunes of Sir MORTON PETO by ungenerous criticisms, but if the statement which comes by the Cable be true, there is a most extraordinary disparity between his means and his indebtedness. Liabilities to the extent of nine million pounds sterling, (say forty-five millions gold,) and assets of three hundred thousand pounds, or a trifle over a quarter of a million, is a balance sheet not often presented, even in the very worst cases. We cannot help doubting the statement as to the liabilities, but Sir MORTON PETO's debts must be immensely large. He has been in difficulties a very long time; there is every reason to suppose that he was so when paying that visit to this country which is memorable, if for nothing else, on account of its extravagance and pretension. After that there was an awkward revelation in connection with the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, and the *Spectator* openly accused Sir MORTON of fraud. The charge was not resented or disproved, although it might have been thought that a member of Parliament could not lightly afford to accept such a stigma. From that time to the present there have been repeated rumors that the Peto firm was in a state of collapse, and we confess that as the facts appear now we think it would only have been honest in Sir MORTON PETO to have wound up his affairs long ago. He has only added to his ruin, and dragged innocent sufferers into its vortex, by letting it be supposed that he could weather the storm. A pretty episode this to the display and profusion which the Peto party exhibited here two years ago! By all means let us be hospitable to strangers, but we should hope that railway contractors, members of Parliament or not, may for the future be allowed to go about their business quietly.

The Paris *Opinion Nationale*, the *Independance Belge*, and a number of other European journals, formally deny the authenticity of the account of the execution of MAXIMILIAN published by the Paris *Figaro* of the 8th inst. Nearly all the press of Europe copied that account, with the caution that it was probably spurious. Our New-York contemporaries, however, gave the romance as a genuine document, and in one instance the article, though translated from the French, was credited directly to the *Esperanza*, of Queretaro, the journal from which the *Figaro* pretended to copy it. A number of country newspapers followed in the wake of our contemporaries and reprinted the whole thing, while several "resident" correspondents telegraphed it in full to the papers to which they are attached. A more heartless, audacious and successful hoax has rarely been perpetrated through the press.

The English Foreign Secretary has given another proof of his entire fitness for his office. Being pressed by some members, of more warmth than judgment, to commit the Government to some expression of opinion in relation to the murder of MAXIMILIAN, he positively declined, and administered a rebuke to his meddlesome advisers. "We are," he said, "the Parliament of the United Kingdom, not the Parliament of the world." It would have been quite as well for the people of England if some of Lord STANLEY's predecessors had thought of this. Such a lesson, however, is better learnt late than never. England could have done no good by remonstrating with JUAREZ, and the less she troubles herself about Mexico the better. The substitution of Lord STANLEY for Lord RUSSELL, "meddle and muddle," is one distinct gain which the English people secured by the change of Ministry.

The bill for the abolition of church rates has passed the House of Commons—not for the first time, as our readers will recollect. We are inclined to think that the cable message should be read, "passed a first reading," for the papers of the 13th do not mention the introduction of the bill. But if it has really "passed," it does not denote the abolition of church rates. The bill is always thrown out by the Lords. Still, the movement is progressing, and must triumph in the end. There is no real necessity for the rates, and our example in America ought to show that the church—any church—can exist perfectly well without drawing compulsory contributions from non-conformists.

The publisher of "My two newspapers—both daily," is absent in Europe, but that he has left some amiable *locum tenens* to sit in his chair meantime is evident from the sweet temper of this unmistakable extract from the Washington *Chronicle*. The *Intelligencer* had quietly remarked: "It is understood in well-informed circles that the President will cheerfully and promptly enter upon the execution of the Reconstruction Act of the last session of Congress, giving, if occasion requires, explicit instructions to the Commanding Generals. The utmost care will be taken to guard against possible collision with the generally understood wishes of Congress." To most minds this would seem a cause for congratulation and a chance to say something at least good natured about the President. But the *Chronicle* is hard to suit, and snarls accordingly: "So, after all the terrible threatenings, direful prophecies, and fearful bluster of ANDREW JOHNSON and JERRY BLACK, the President will execute the 'unconstitutional,' 'tyrannical,' 'despotic' law just passed by Congress over his veto;" and so on through a half column of sneering, jeering, schoolboy taunts. The cheerful dog in the manger was nothing to this gentle journalist who howls forth direful prophecies about what the President will do, and growls when his ill-omened pratings are brought to naught.

We observe that thirty-three members of the Constitutional Convention voted in favor of admitting to the suffrage all male citizens of eighteen years of age. There were eighty-two against thr proposition, but the large minority is indicative of the future. Minors are destined to vote before many years have elapsed. In the face of this prospect, what is the "Personal Representation Society," of which we read in the papers, doing? Do they intend to place some limitations upon the franchise, or merely to invent devices for making one voter as good as three? We see that they hold many meetings, and at such a time as the present it might be useful to let us know what takes place at them. The Society has its work before it, and there are many who would like to learn what are its chances of success.

The great trouble with the bituminous and semi-bituminous coal, which constitutes the bulk of steam fuel in this country and England, is the enormous wastage and consequent dirt involved in the escaping smoke. All the large manufacturing towns are made perpetually grimy and filthy by the floating particles of carbon, and the air is murky with diffused smoke, while it is a simple impossibility for people to keep clean in person, clothing or house. The English engineers have hit upon a simple mode of obviating this, by closing the mouths of the chimneys and, by means of iron pipes, bringing the smoke and gas, which otherwise would escape, around to the fire of the engine working the blast, or, in case of a locomotive, to the furnace fire itself, where it immediately enters again into a state of combustion and is consumed. A great amount of fuel is thus saved, and the simplicity of the means employed will doubtless cause it ere long to be rendered a legal obligation upon those who use coal fuel for machinery of any kind. Certainly the gain in pure air for the public will be immense.

Why is it that so entirely impersonal an establishment as a metropolitan newspaper can get up so intense an egotism as they nearly all do? When all other topics fail, when even the monotony of the weather affords no change of theme, "the enterprise of this journal" forms an eternal and infinitely varied subject of lucubration. A morning contemporary yesterday, in vaunting the vast field surveyed and clearly mapped out by that great modern institution, the newspaper, could not tell the wondrous tale without pointing it by this illustration: "Thus, the —— of yesterday contained the record of recent events in France, in Italy, in Russia, in Great Britain, in South America, in Mexico and in Australia, besides all portions of our own far-spreading land, the information being carefully collected and compiled by" &c., &c., &c. Yes, it is all true enough; but this patting one's self on the back is an ungraceful operation at best, particularly when one has no claim to especial admiration above his neighbors. It is in bad enough taste, though customary, to crow over a fair "beat," but to crow on general principles is *vox et præterea nihil*.

The venerable THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, whose three sons and two sons-in-law served in the Union army during the war, has thought it necessary to write a letter defending himself and family from charges of disloyalty to his country during the great contest. He knows of course that the same charge has been made, even in Congress, against scores of distinguished soldiers who offered life, limb and fortune to the Union, and who won victories that saved the nation. We fear, however, that even in his present defense, Mr. EWING has given new cause for renewed charges of disloyalty. He declares that he has never sworn allegiance to SUMNER or THAD. STEVENS, that he dislikes the "confiscation vultures," that he does not believe in impeachment, that he has his own opinions of constitutional-law, and thinks "there is yet something left of the old Constitution," which we ought to try to save. Such a man as this is unfit for membership in the new high political church.

Like the rest of the vermicular and snaky race, the industrious silkworm has his ups and downs, and the fair fabric woven from his spinning undulates in the markets with every wind of rumor. The latest accounts from Europe unite in reporting high prices and dull trade, and, notwithstanding the varying estimates of supply, the expectations seem almost unanimous for a decline in price. The European crop, from the south of France and Northern Italy, promises no increase over last year; but the Chinese prospects have caused telegraphic estimates of 45,000 or 50,000 bales,—a very important increase. The Chinese quotations still range as high as the European prices, but the dealers are all holding back, unwilling to buy till the hoped-for decline either makes its appearance or sends word that it can't come. It is the same story all the world over—short in gold or long in silk, a few shares in the Eversink Mining Company or a bet on the red—it is hope that keeps the world on the spin.

An excess of evil is sometimes a good thing from the strength of its reactionary effect. The late Chinese labor riots in San Francisco, whereby the irate Hibernians endeavored to do with the shillelagh what they could not do by fair competition—drive the meek Mongolians from the labor market—have brought about a much more appreciative spirit among Californians generally, in regard to those patient and well-disposed citizens. Lecturers discourse on the importance of their assistance and cheap labor, ministers declaim against the cruelty of proscribing innocent and unoffending men, newspapers investigate and report upon their modes of living at home, of emigration, of laboring in California, of death and of return to the Flowery Kingdom; everybody has suddenly become interested in them, and the last and best thing we learn is that a school has been opened for them at Oakland, just across the bay from the great city, where numbers of them gratefully attend and are proving themselves docile, intelligent and apt scholars. So much for unjust persecution, and the draft and negro riots in Gotham-town could tell very much such a tale. It is the wrong way, except to accomplish the very reverse of what the rioters want.

A right sensible and commendable scheme is on foot in England to provide for the better education of the farmer-class. Parliament has already undertaken to establish a system based upon factory regulation, which shall take care of the laboring classes to some extent in this same direction, and that movement has infused a spirit of emulation into some representatives of the middle classes, who are really, in their sphere, more lacking in education than the lower population. The Parliamentary Commission, instituted some time since to investigate the grammar-school system, have found it so full of glaring faults and positive errors that it is proposed now to abolish it entirely, and upon the charitable endowments, which were the foundation of its local establishments, found a plan for building and putting into operation a system of what they call "middle-class schools," capable of lodging from 300 to 500 pupils, with masters' rooms and all necessary accessories; one in each district with sufficient school endowment to make it practicable; the whole to be under the supervision of a Central Board in London, formed equally of Churchmen and Dissenters. The plan looks well; the last provision is especially wise, showing that even stiff-necked John Bull is learning that some things *can't* be done as well as others.

By successive steps our railroads are coming to the use of what will be a vast saving to the country—condensed fuel. It has been remarked by a noted English political economist that the energy of the American people had been shown, if in nothing else, in the marvelous extent of country cleared of forest within a comparatively few years. That is very true, and is an agreeable flattery to our muscular powers; but if we keep up at the same rate this universal clearing it will ere long be paying a poor compliment to our brains. Europe is almost denuded of available wood, and her public forests are cultivated and tended with all the care given to hot-house exotics. With our lavish and extravagant use of wood, we are preparing even this broad and well-forested land for a similar experience. One by one the railroads are discarding the use of wood as fuel and are resorting to coal. This is a most important step, for while wood built into houses and ships is useful for many years and for many successive purposes, and is at last, when otherwise worn out, still stored with the heat-giving carbon, if thrown at first into the devouring maw of the furnace or engine its career is perhaps brilliant, but mournfully short; it is immediately and utterly destroyed. Coal is the first grand stride, and the other is pressing on. Pennsylvania is already experimenting on petroleum fuel for locomotives. That made practicable, as it soon must be, we shall be able to look with more complacency at our vast expanse of cultivated fields, and without feeling that they have been gained by a reckless expenditure of one of a nation's most necessary materials of growth.

Coolies for the South.

The United States Vice Consul at Havana has notified the State Department that a cargo of coolies would be landed at some port in the South, in violation of the laws of Congress. Our correspondent in Havana informed us of this fact some time ago, and the cargo which the Consul refers to has already been landed—over eighty coolies having left that city on the French steamer *Darien* on the 4th of this month, arriving at the quarantine below New-Orleans on the morning of the 8th, where they remained until the 18th, when they were forwarded to the city, and by this time are undoubtedly working on the plantations for which they have been contracted.

The importation of coolies, who have completed their time in Cuba, has been carried on extensively for over a year, about 2,000 having left for New-Orleans within that period. A Mr. WILLIAMS has made arrangements for the introduction of 2,000 Chinese laborers into Louisiana; several other agencies being overrun with applications. This trade is assuming such proportions as to induce the establishment of a line of steamers between New-Orleans and Matanzas, the plan having been greatly favored by Louisiana merchants and planters. It is expected that the Spanish Government will prohibit the emigration of Chinese, or, at least, be careful that all those leaving have completed the term of their contract, as cases are known where they have escaped in this manner by mingling with those who were contracted. Many Southern planters visited Cuba the past Winter for the express purpose of contracting for coolies, and nearly all took from ten to forty away with them. There is no doubt that the coolies are preferred to the freedmen, otherwise the planters would not go to the trouble and expense of going after them; whether they will prove more valuable is doubtful; but the ignorant Chinese can be easier managed than the colored man, although he cannot do the same amount of work.

It is absolutely necessary to enforce the law of Congress, prohibiting the importation of coolies, as they will ultimately prove a source of annoyance and mischief, introducing the deadly habit of opium-smoking wherever they may set-

tle, and as they are too lazy to work, whenever they have earned sufficient to engage in any business, generally of a disreputable character, they will soon manage to corrupt the freedmen and teach them how to become expert thieves, the coolies always acting as receivers. Cuba is suffering considerable from the malpractices of these coolies, and cases of assassination and poisoning committed by them are quite numerous. We do not need such a class of immigrants, either North or South.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 25.

THE UNION PARTY IN THE SOUTH.

Fifteen agents have been sent South during the past week by the Republican Congressional Executive Committee for the purpose of making speeches and assisting in the organization of the Union Party in that section. They have been sent chiefly to the Carolinas and Mississippi. Funds have also been sent to the several State Committees in the South. Gen. BRISBIN, of Kentucky, will stump the State of Alabama during the month of August.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

The Republicans of Ohio have made preparations for an active campaign during the pending election, and Senators WILSON, of Massachusetts, and Patterson, of New-Hampshire, have consented to participate in the canvass. Messrs. LOGAN and CULLOM, of Illinois; PAINE, of Wisconsin; WINDOM, of Minnesota, and KELLY, SCOFIELD and BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, will also take the stump.

REVENUE FRAUDS IN VIRGINIA.

Nearly two hundred cases of liquor-dealers charged with revenue frauds in Richmond, were on trial during the present term of the United States Circuit Court in Virginia. Col. JAMES, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue of the Richmond District, against whom several indictments have been found for malfeasance in office, will also be tried. It is probable that Chief-Justice CHASE will preside during a portion of the term.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The President has not yet selected the military officers required to fill the vacancies in the Indian Commission, but it is rumored to-night that Gens. SHERMAN and HARNEY will be detailed. The latter has been living in St. Louis for some time on the retired list.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

The stone from the tomb of SERVIUS TULLENS, sent by the people of Rome as a tribute of their respect for the memory of President LINCOLN, intending that it should be placed in a monument erected to his memory, about which great hue and cry has been raised recently, has been discovered in one of the coal-bunkers under the White House, where it was placed by the authority of B. B. FRENCH, late Commissioner of Public Buildings, awaiting the order of the Washington Lincoln Monument Association.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 25.

CLAIMS AGAINST VENEZUELA.

Notice is officially given to citizens of the United States, that a joint Commission is expected to be organized in the City of Caraccas, on the 17th of August, to continue in session twelve months, for the adjudication of claims which have been filed by the United States Government or its legation in Caraccas against the Government of Venezuela. Claims which shall not be presented within the twelve months will be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

The following official information has been received at the Greek Legation: According to the latest official accounts from Crete, OMAR PASHA has been repulsed with severe losses from the mountain region of Sphakia, and retired again to the Fortress Herodeon, burning fifteen villages on his retreat, and dooming all the Greeks who fell into his power to death by crucifixion. The foreign Powers have rejected the Sultan's proposition of a Cretan Committee of Inquiry, to consist of Turks alone, they insisting upon a mixed Christian and Turkish Commission. The Turks will not consent to this until after the departure of the Greek volunteers from Crete, while the Cretans decline to accede until after the departure of the Turkish and Egyptian troops. The famous Grecian blockade runner *Arcadi* has made in the meantime its fifteenth expedition to Crete, landing munitions and provisions, and enabling a large number of Greek women and children to escape from the Sultan's cruelties.

POSTAL SERVICE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

So much of the new postal convention between the United States and Great Britain as relates to international newspapers, books and printed matter of all kinds will go into effect on the 1st of October next, but the reduced charge on international letters and on letters sent in open mails to Great Britain for countries beyond will not go into effect until the 1st of January next. Instructions as to the postage to be collected on printed matter of every description will be issued by the Postmaster-General as soon as the detailed regulations with the British postage are agreed upon.

COOLIES AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The United States Vice-Consul at Havana has notified the Department of State that a cargo of coolies may be shortly expected at New-Orleans, in violation of the act of Congress of Feb. 19, 1862, and the Immigrant Act of July 4, 1864. He has reason to expect that an extensive scheme is on foot for the introduction of coolie labor in the South. Instructions are in preparation at the Attorney-General's office for the action of the District-Attorneys should grounds of violations of these laws appear. Private information has reached here that many of the planters of Louisiana are desirous of securing coolie labor in preference to employing freedmen.

NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Since the published announcement of the intention of the Treasury Department to issue a fractional currency note of the denomination of fifteen cents, a large number of letters have been received requesting samples, and further information in regard to the proposed new issue. Some parties have inclosed amounts of money in their letters for sample notes, but these will not be ready for some weeks, as the water-mark for the paper is not completed.

REGISTRATION IN VIRGINIA.

The registration is now completed in Loudon County, Va., and sums up as follows: Whites, 2,796; colored, 992. There were about 5,500 colored people in that county in 1860, of whom about 500 left during the war. Their registration, therefore, is supposed to be full. There were about 6,000 whites, and this would make their voting population equal to 3,200, of whom not exceeding 200 are disfranchised, and it would seem that about 200 qualified voters have failed to register.

MORNING AND EVENING GUNS.

An order has just been issued from the War Department providing that at every military post supplied with the proper ordnance and ammunition, a morning and evening gun will, in time of peace, be fired daily at reveille and retreat. It is stipulated that for such purposes six-pounder guns and inferior blank cartridges, or other powder on hand, will be used for the purpose.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Receipts from internal revenue to-day were $846,165.

BUSINESS AT THE LAND OFFICE.

There is being examined at the General Land Office, with a view to the issuing of patents, the private land Claims in California, known as Rancho El Tacho, and a tract in Monterey County, containing together 512 acres, about 12 miles from Monterey. Also the Rancho Panoche de San Juan y Las Carrisalitos, embracing 22,175 acres in Monterey County, about 50 miles east of the Bay of Monterey, on the Arroyo de Los Barios and Ortigalitta Creek.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received a map, duly verified, of the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad Company, showing the location of the line of the road from the City of Stockton to the town of Copperopolis, in township one, north of Range, twelve Mount Diablo meridian, and filed under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved the 2d of March, 1867. The necessary diagrams are in course of preparation, preliminary to orders for the withdrawal of the odd sections to satisfy the grant.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Major J. O'SULLIVAN has been ordered to Richmond, Va., on special duty. Brevet Major-Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN has been ordered to New-York, there to wait further orders.

For several days past the guards of the jail have been apprised of a combination among the prisoners to escape, and recently discovered one of them at work with a saw upon an upright iron bar. SANFORD CONOVER, now under sentence for perjury, was standing by the man's side, apparently superintending the operation. CONOVER, however, denies complicity in the matter.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Recent Revolutionary Demonstration in Porto Rico—Activity of the Coolie Trade—Mexican Exiles in Havana—The Purchase of the Island of St. Thomas—Intelligence from St. Thomas, Venezuela, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Honduras and Hayti.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 20, 1867.

The revolutionary movement in Porto Rico has failed, but appears to have been a well preconcerted and arranged movement to overthrow the present form of government and establish the island as a Republic. Many military officers, civil employes, and numerous prominent Cubans, as well as liberal-minded and liberty-loving Spaniards are implicated in this movement. The statement that the celebrated Gen. PRIM, now a refugee in France, was the mover and leader of this attempted revolution is generally believed, but it is equally possible that this story is a fabrication of the neo-Catholic Party, tending to degrade the General in the eyes of his countrymen, and cause him to be hated. The movement failed by the merest chance. A corporal belonging to the conspirators became intoxicated while on guard at the artillery barracks, became very obstreperous and noisy, and attempted to forestall the expected rising which was to take place on the succeeding day. The officer on duty reprimanded him at first and then ordered him to be arrested, when the corporal, aided by a soldier, attempted to kill him, making several passes at the officer with his bayonet. The balance of the soldiers on guard took no steps to interfere and the officer began to suspect how matters stood, verifying his suspicions by taking leg-bail and giving the alarm to his superior officers, who immediately assembled and took proper measures to prevent any disturbance from taking place, the whole guard being placed under arrest. The news soon spread and the citizens were in the greatest alarm possible, but everything remained quiet. A court-martial was soon called together which condemned the unfortunate soldiers to be shot, the findings being approved by the Captain-General. The Colonel commanding the artillery regiment to which the soldiers belonged tried, but ineffectually, to have their sentence commuted by the Captain-General, meeting, however, with a very harsh and stern refusal, which preyed so much on his sensitive nature as to cause him to commit suicide. Col. NICOLAS RODRIQUEZ DE CELA was respected as one of the finest and most gentlemanly officers in the Spanish army, and his death is universally regretted. There is a statement current that the suicide was also implicated in the intended outbreak, but no confirmatory news has been received. The soldier was pardoned at the last moment, but the corporal was executed. The Captain-General is proceeding leisurely but surely to punish all suspected parties, banishing them from the island without trial or justification, but this is merely one of the *cosas de España*, and in conformity with the still existing laws for the government of the Indies. Mr. J. P. ACOSTA, who was one of the Commissioners from Porto Rico to Madrid, representing the northwestern counties, is one of the banished. The orders regarding the discipline among the troops in this island have, in consequence, been greatly enforced, and are very severe, an order having been issued forbidding the sergeants to walk about in crowds as heretofore, and officers are compelled to wear their sidearms and uniform whenever they leave the barracks, the wearing of civilian clothes being strictly prohibited, while the day police wear revolvers in addition to their swords, and the night watchmen are grossly imposed upon by being compelled to walk their beats instead of taking a quiet nap at some street corner according to a time-honored custom among that noisy fraternity, while the vigilance of the detectives and other Government employes is being doubled and their numbers increased.

The coolie trade is as brisk as ever, ship after ship load daily arriving; the demand is always active, as the numbers that succumb from the effect of the climate and the hardships to which they are subjected are enormous and appalling; on our plantations they are dealt with just the same as the negro slaves. An instance is known where a doctor, of a speculative turn of mind, invested $1,700 in the purchase of 30 coolies who could not be sold by the importer on account of their being unfit for labor from disease, being at the rate of $85 per head, and is now endeavoring to sell them so as to realize $250 for each; quite a nice spec, is it not? The whole thing bears such a resemblance to the former negro trade that oftentimes I wonder why they took such pains to abolish the old traffic at all. These coolies might have been coaxed to come here on liberal terms, and thus we might have kept pace with the enlightened century in which we live. The coolie trade as it exists is a very repulsive institution.

Our new cemetery is being the subject of controversy to our journals, some of them asserting that our worthy City Council, with the activity which should be imparted to its doings by the characteristic energy of its President, the Captain-General, will proceed at once with the much-needed work; while others avow their belief that some time must elapse before any definite action will be taken in the premises. Meanwhile we are like a heathen people, without any proper place to bury our dead in, but hope for the best. The matter is very momentous to the community at large.

The United States Survey steamer *Fountain* arrived here from Key West on the 16th, bringing Gen. SMITH and an engineer in the employ of the Telegraph Company, to perfect the necessary arrangements here, while awaiting the arrival of the steamer *Narva* from England with the cable. The new comer is the guest of J. NENINGER, Esq., Vice-President of the Company.

Gen. HERRAN, the Mexican exile, left on the 17th for St. Nazaire, per the steamer *Louisianne*, Gen. MARIN and others remaining still here, while many exiled Liberals are flocking to return to their unhappy country, perhaps to engage in a more fierce struggle than heretofore. Some uneasiness is felt here on account of the non-arrival of the Spanish Minister and his attaches, though it is understood that the Spanish steamer *Hernan Cortes* was sent by the Government to fetch them in safety. The first outburst of indignation is nearly over, giving way to more calm views with regard to MAXIMILIAN's fate. The famous *Diario*, however, harps upon it ever and anon, to keep up the ill-feeling between the two countries, in the meantime doing some harm to the cause of freedom in the minds of the unenlightened part of our population, and instilling poison in the minds of our young people. All this, however, is of little avail when the slow but sure onward march of republican ideas are taken into due consideration. These ideas are disseminated among all classes.

The exodus of our fashionable population continues unabated, our city remaining exceedingly dull and very hard on those who have to remain here and toil through this intolerably warm and sickly season. As might be expected, our list of public amusements is so insignificant as to be unworthy of occupying your readers' attention; the country being destitute of the many ways of amusements so plentiful in the United States through the Summer season even in the smallest town; here we are doomed to the everlasting band playing at the public squares, where a few stray couples may be seen gasping for a breath of air.

During a heavy thunder storm on the 17th the electric fluid struck the building of the Comercio Bank, and burst through the wall into the room of the cashier, Mr. J. GUERRERO, who was lying on his bed asleep, killing him instantly.

The British brig *Walter Bain*, from Sidney, with a cargo of coal, bound to Matanzas, struck on the Covarrubia, a few miles from Maternellos Light, at 1 o'clock A. M., on the night of the 11th, and became a total wreck. The Captain and the rest of the crew were brought to this port by the Spanish steamer *Montezuma* on the 17th instant.

The British brig, *Belle of the Sea*, from Newport, coal laden, and bound to Saint Jago de Cuba, got on some rocks at the entrance of that harbor on the 27th ult. The following day she had four feet of water in her hold. It is feared that she will be a total loss.

The yellow fever still prevails, though it is not quite so malignant as it was.

The sugar market closes firm and active on the basis of 8¼@8¾ reals per arrobe for Dutch Standard No. 12.

The course of exchange is steadily upward. London, 15¼@15½ per cent. premium; Paris, 3 per cent. United States, in currency, at 60 days, 25¼@25 per cent. discount.

AFFAIRS IN HONDURAS.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamer *Barracouta*, six days from Belise, arrived at Port Royal on Monday morning, June 24. She brought the members of the Court of Inquiry, who had been sent down by Gen. O'CONNOR, C. B., to investigate the shameful conduct of 140 British soldiers, who fled before 30 Indians, on Orange Walk. The latter became frightened themselves and ran one way into the bushes, while Major MCKAY and his brave followers ran the other way, back to Belise, leaving poor Mr. Commissioner REYS, whom they were sent to protect, and who was very lame, to look after himself. The Court having purposely concluded its sessions, returned to Jamaica without arriving at any result. As the whole proceedings had been very irregular, public interest had died out, and general contempt was expressed for the whole proceeding. The reported capture of CANUL, the Chief of the Ecacha Indians, who have been making raids on the British troops, was true, but he had not been brought to Belise, in consequence of having been captured on Mexican soil, where the Honduras Government had no jurisdiction. CANUL was subsequently set at large again, but, as events will presently show, only to be ensnared once more by his brethren, the Santa Cruz Indians. The circumstances of the case were as follows: A British resident, CASTELLO by name, residing on the south side of the river Hondo, was in the habit of cutting mahogany on the north side, and for this privilege he regularly paid the Santa Cruz Indians. CANUL, however, thinking to terrify CASTILLO, made an unlawful demand upon him for $1,000 more, or its equivalent. The Santa Cruz Indians hearing of this unjust claim, and that the demand was to be renewed upon a given day, sent 150 of their men for the protection of CASTILLO. When CANUL's advance guard of some fifteen men arrived and proceeded to enforce their claim, the others were in ambush and rushed upon them. A fight ensued, which ended, of course, in the defeat of CANUL, all his men being either killed or taken prisoners. On this occasion, however, CANUL was prudent enough to stay away himself. This occurrence in time brought on hostilities among the Indians, and soon demonstrations were made by CANUL's tribe (the Echaca) against the redskins of St. Cruz; but the latter, being a very powerful body, very soon subdued the former, captured CANUL in punishment of his audacity, and very speedily brought his Echaca followers to acknowledge their allegiance, and place themselves under the protectorate of the Santa Cruz. This accomplished, CANUL was deposed as Chief, a successor to him was elected, acknowledged and proclaimed; and the latest move of these tribes has been to make a formal application to the Government of British Honduras for a treaty of commerce and free trade.

The Commissioners to the Indian Chiefs had returned to Belize without having met with the Indians, whom they sought in the hope of commencing negotiations. Four stragglers were caught on the Western frontier, but, although they were permitted to go, and made the bearers of peaceful news to their chiefs, nothing further had been heard from them. It will be remembered that two Indians were captured and brought to Belize, where they had been identified as having been engaged in the raid upon an Indian church, and in the murder of the policemen on guard in the edifice. They were tried, convicted and sentenced to death. The execution was to have taken place on Monday, the 11th of June. The gallows had been erected, and everything prepared for the application of the extreme penalty of the law, when on the 16th of June some persons arrived in Belize to give evidence on their behalf, and Gov. AUSTIN, thinking it would be a sad thing if the prisoners were afterward to be found innocent, reprieved them at a late hour Sunday night. A further investigation is to be held, but it is generally believed now that they will not be hanged.

An immense flow of immigrants from the Southern States of America have arrived with their wives, families and implements of agriculture. The new-comers were buying large tracts of land to settle upon. Several influential gentlemen had been to Belize on their behalf to visit the surrounding country, and select the location for townships.

AFFAIRS IN ST. THOMAS.

St. Thomas advices to the 10th announce that the Governor of St. Croix had gone on a visit to that island, the object of which had not transpired.

It was generally believed that the United States of America would eventually succeed in negotiating the transfer of the island to "Uncle Sam" as a coaling station for his war ships in those waters.

AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA.

The import duties there had undergone a very considerable diminution in scale, about fifteen per cent. The public health was excellent. Considerable uneasiness had been expressed as to the policy of the British Government in relation to the financial obligations of the Republic. The Americans thought the English would enforce the settlement of the Venezuelan debts. The proceedings in the British House of Commons have created quite a sensation.

AFFAIRS IN ST. DOMINGO.

Mr. SORAPURE, of Kingston, had been at last gazetted by Sir J. P. GRANT, as the Consul of the Republic of St. Domingo in Jamaica. A coal mine had been discovered by an American engineer at St. Christobal. The river Yana was about to be converted into a canal, and a grant of money has been made to the company who have undertaken the canalization. San Pedro had been opened as a port of entry for foreign ships. Many vessels were arriving to load with guano, and no duty was to be charged in future on any foreign vessels coming to St. Domingo for marine salt.

AFFAIRS IN HAYTI.

News from Hayti has been received by way of Kingston, and presents a more cheery aspect. A general amnesty to all political offenders and prisoners had been proclaimed, only Ex-President GEFFRARD and his wife being excepted. Ex-Emperor SOULOUQUE has received another invitation to return to the island. Business was looking up, and a part of the French debt had been paid; and as Gen. SALNAVE was inspiring confidence, he met with little difficulty in borrowing the necessary funds to comply with his compromises.

DEPUTY.

The Murder of a British Officer on the Missouri River.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 25.

The killing of Capt. SPEER, an officer of the English Army, by a soldier on board the steamer *Octavia*, on Upper Missouri River, some time since, is likely to become an international affair. COURTNEY F. TERRY, of the Sixty-eighth Royal Rifles, a personal friend of Capt. SPEER, is now here taking testimony in the case, under the instructions of the English Minister at Washington. Nothing new has been elicited so far.

The New-Orleans Currency.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 25.

Under the measures suggested by Mayor HEATH, and adopted by both Boards of the city Councils pending the city issues of the interest bearing certificates, this currency is recovering rapidly from its depression, and some brokers are purchasing it at as high as 3 per cent. discount. Over $60,000 worth have been withdrawn from circulation and destroyed.

Base Ball Match at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 25.

The base ball match to-day between the Nationals, of Washington, D. C., and the Forest City Club, of Rockford, Ill., was won by the latter in nine innings, the score standing 29 to 23. This is the first game lost by the Nationals during their tour West.

Cricket Contest at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 25.

The cricket match between the Thames Club and the Union Club ended yesterday—the Union Club scoring 171 and the Thames Club 91.

State Teachers' Association.

AUBURN, N. Y., Thursday, July 25.

The sessions of the third and last day of the State Teachers' Association have been quite as fully attended as any of the previous ones. The teachers seem to act upon the principle that they have come here to accomplish important results, and that the sessions of the Association must not be neglected by them; hence the hall was crowded to repletion, notwithstanding the oppressive heat of the past two days. The proceedings to-day and this evening consisted of the reading of a paper on a *curriculum* of studies for ladies' colleges, one on natural science for common schools and academies, one on the relation of principal to assistants, two on language, one on the mode in which children acquire language, one on the teacher's relations to the children and irregularities in language, a report on the aims and motives of the teachers, and addresses by HERRICK JOHNSON, of Pittsburgh, and P. P. BISHOP, of Auburn. The session this evening is honored by the presence of Gov. FENTON, who will deliver a short address just before the adjournment, which will take place *sine die* to-night.

Politics in Virginia—Colored Political Meetings.

RICHMOND, Thursday, July 25.

JOHN M. BOTTS and about fifty delegates to the Convention have arrived here.

Very heavy rains have fallen here this evening.

The colored people are holding a political meeting to-night.

Secretary Seward at Auburn.

AUBURN, Thursday, July 25.

Secretary SEWARD, accompanied by Assistant Secretary FRED W. SEWARD, and lady, Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, Col. AUGUSTUS SEWARD and Hon. A. W. RANDALL, arrived in town last evening.

Sale of a Southern Newspaper to Northern Men.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, July 25.

The *Daily Dispatch* has been sold to a company of Northern men, and will be conducted after Aug. 1 under Republican auspices.

Fatal Shooting Affray at Frankfort, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 25.

A fatal shooting affray took place to-day at Frankfort, Ky., between TOM. BRIDGEFORD and JAS. NICHOLS, resulting in the killing of the latter. BRIDGEFORD was shot in the leg, and lies in a critical condition.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 25.

WACKTER's brewery, in north Franklin-street, with three adjoining frame buildings, were burned last night. The loss is $40,000, on which there is an insurance of $27,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Arrival of Coolies.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 25.

The American brig *William Robertson*, from Havana, arrived at Pass a l'Outre this evening, having on board twenty-three coolies. Other shipments of small numbers have already arrived, and are at work on plantations.

Fatal Accident at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Thursday, July 25.

JOHN PITTS, a mechanic, an employe at the Utica Railroad shops in this city, was killed this afternoon by a cylinder-head falling on him.

Destruction of City Property at Memphis—Storage Warehouses Burned—Loss $150,000.

From the Memphis Post, July 22.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the building occupied by J. R. CHRISTIAN & Co., at the corner of West Market and Promenade streets, being the south end of the Navy-yard, which resulted in an immense destruction of property. The buildings in which the fire originated, and which were almost totally destroyed, occupied the space of an entire block, being about two hundred and fifty feet square. The ground and the main building belonged to the city, but was held by Mr. J. R. CHRISTIAN and Ex-Mayor R. D. BAUGH, under a lease from the city, which has twenty years yet to run. The additional buildings were put up by these gentlemen, under the firm name of J. R. CHRISTIAN & Co., at a cost of about thirty thousand dollars. A part of the premises were used before the war for the manufacture of oil from cotton seed; but latterly they have been used for general storage purposes, except the north end of the main building, which was occupied by Messrs. CROWDER & Co., as a tobacco factory.

The main building was the property of the city, and the loss on it will prove heavy. The subject of insuring this property was broached in the City Council a short time ago, but we believe no insurance was effected. The loss of Messrs. J. R. CHRISTIAN & Co. will amount to about $35,000, on which there was an insurance of $10,000 in the Planters' Insurance Company of this city. Messrs. CROWDER & Co. lost all their stock and machinery, a portion of the latter being new and just put in operation. Their loss will foot up about $30,000, on which they had $20,000 insurance in the Ætna. A large amount of merchandise belonging to different parties was on storage with Messrs. CHRISTIAN & Co. The largest item was 15,000 barrels of salt belonging to the Ohio River Salt Company, for which Messrs. COY & HUMPHREYS are agents. A part of this was saved, and the loss on that destroyed and damaged is covered by insurance. The cotton amounted to about 300 bales, worth over $30,000. These losses are all reported to be covered by insurance, except that of Mr. TIGHE, who loses cotton and tobacco to the amount of about $4,000. Among the other losses are the following: Bartlett, Gould & Blakemore, 20,600 feet of lumber, not insured; Davis & Norton, 300 bales of hay, insured; Mr. Rawlings, household furniture worth $1,500; Mr. Huff, of Huff & Dixon, attorneys, a lot of furniture; J. J. Worsham, furniture worth $1,500; Treat & Hamilton, 1,000 plows, valued at $9,000, insured; Patton & Bros., tobacco to the amount of $6,000, insured. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. On Friday Mr. BAUGH detected a boy in one of the open windows on Promenade-street just in the act of dropping a lighted match on the hay below. He caught him in time to prevent the match from being dropped, and would have had him arrested, but was persuaded to let him off. Whether the boy was the tool of some designing person, who carried out his object by other means, is not known.

Rev. S. M. Merrill's Return to Plattsburgh.

From the Troy Times, July 25.

We are requested to state that the regular trial of the case of S. M. MERRILL will take place in Plattsburgh early next month. Preliminary investigations, to elicit information and secure witnesses, will be held in Albany to-day, in this city to-morrow, and in North Adams on Monday.

Mr. MERRILL passed through here to-day on his way to Plattsburgh. His eloquent plea had a powerful effect in New-York, and individuals of different denominations were ready to subscribe from $10 to $100 to help him out of debt and difficulty. From what we have learned of Mr. MERRILL's pecuniary management, we fear he has the ordinary incapacity of genius to take care of money, and would advise benevolent benefactors to place any funds designed for him or his family in the hands of some competent guardian. The nine days' wonder is over.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.—The Lancaster (Penn.) *Examiner* of the 24th inst. says that "Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS returned to his home in that city on last Saturday afternoon. He will remain here a few days, after which he will probably visit Bedford Springs. The health of Mr. STEVENS, we are glad to say, is better now than when he went on to Washington, notwithstanding his labors at that place."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE INGRAHAM ESTATE.—A meeting was held at the Astor House on Wednesday by the heirs of the Ingraham estate, located at Leeds, England, to adopt measures to secure possession of the property. The estate covers an area six miles in extent, and is said to be worth $100,000,000, or perhaps a trifle more, the calculation not purporting to be exact. It includes the town of Leeds and a few adjacent villages and hamlets. All that is wanting to enable the heirs to take possession, so the lawyers say, is a certain will, which document the present possessors refuse to give up until they have been paid $20,000. It was resolved at the meeting yesterday to raise this sum, get the will, and take possession of the town of Leeds at once.

THE HEAT.—Yesterday was decidedly one of the hottest days of the season. The atmosphere was most oppressive, and the sky betokened a storm all day, but up to midnight no rain had fallen. The thermometer rose to 93 degrees at noon, with a southwest wind and a cloudy sky. On the water there was but little more breeze than on land, and excursionists who went out in the hope of finding a little cool air were sadly disappointed. According to the telegraphic reports, the heat was greater here yesterday than in any of the Southern cities. At Philadelphia the temperature was only 78°; at Washington, 84°; at New-Orleans, 81°; at Mobile, 86°; at Boston, 74°.

SUICIDE OF A SERVANT.—THOMAS FARRELL, an English servant, 40 years of age, was found dead on Wednesday evening in the basement of his employer's residence, No. 28 West Twenty-first-street. Near the body, on a table, were found two empty bottles labeled "laudanum," and the supposition is that the deceased committed suicide, though the motive for the act is unknown. At the request of his late employer, HENRY OELRICHS, the remains were removed to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held by Coroner GAMBLE.

DEATH OF MAJOR MCLELLAN.—DAVID MCLELLAN, late Major of the Seventy-ninth N. Y. V., (Highland Guards) died suddenly at his residence in Abingdon-place, Wednesday morning. Major MCLELLAN took command of the Seventy-ninth Regiment on the fall of Col. CAMERON, at the battle of Bull Run, and was esteemed as a valuable officer and exemplary citizen. For over five years he has acted as Chief of the Caledonian Club of this City.

MORE EXCISE RECEIPTS.—Treasurer B. F. MANIERRE, of the Excise Board, on Wednesday paid into the hands of the City Comptroller the sum of $112,610, that being the amount of excise receipts for the month ending June 25. The additional sum of $281 52, interest thereon, was also paid in. This money is placed to the credit of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Central Park Commissioners expect to have the playhouse for children completed in about two weeks. It will doubtless become one of the attractions of the Park. The archway leading to the lake, beneath the terrace, will soon assume quite a different appearance, the ornamental iron-work being all ready to put in.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Ex-Gov. Richard Yates, Illinois; Gen. John A. Logan, Illinois; Hon. H. C. Lord, Cincinnati, Ohio; Gen. M. J. Littlefield, Philadelphia; Senator Lyman Trumbull, Illinois; Gen. L. E. Yorke, Cincinnati, Ohio; and C. A. Eldridge, Washington, D. C., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—WM. CUMMINGS, aged 40 years, and residing at the corner of Forty-seventh-street and Eleventh-avenue, fell from the platform of Car No. 27 of the Fourth-avenue line, in the Bowery, and received severe injuries by the fall. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SUDDEN DEATH.—DOMINICK RATAF, aged 55 years, died suddenly on Wednesday evening, while engaged in shoveling coal in the cellar of No. 9 West Forty-second-street. The remains were removed to his brother's house, No. 551 West Forty-second-street, where Coroner GOVER will hold an inquest.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last a little son and daughter of Mr. WM. BENNETT, of Factoryville, S. I., were thrown from a carriage by the horses running away, and the little girl instantly killed. The boy is severely injured.

NEW-YORK TO CINCINNATI.—Sleeping coaches on the Erie Railroad now run through from this City to Cincinnati without change, leaving New-York at 7 P. M. and reaching Cincinnati the second morning at 6 A. M.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.—One of the drinking-fountains prepared at the expense of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been erected at the Southern end of the City Hall Park.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. LITTLE, in the chair. A mandamus issued on the application of Mr. HENRY E. FICHETT, was served on the members of the Board to compel the payment of arrears for property taken for the new Parade Ground in Prospect Park. Mr. FICHETT had been awarded the sum of $1,965, which bill was presented. The matter was referred to the Special Committee on the subject. A communication signed by EDMUND DRIGGS and others, was presented protesting against the action of the Board in reference to the payment of awards made by the Commissioners of Prospect Park. Referred to Special Committee. A communication from J. G. MCNAMEE was presented, in which he complained that the contract for class No. 2 (for furnishing the County Institutions with provisions, &c.) had been awarded to another party by the Superintendents of the Poor, whereas his bid was $100 less than that of his successful competitor. The reason assigned for rejecting his bid was that there was no revenue stamp upon it. Mr. CLARK moved to refer the subject to the Committee on Accounts. Mr. SCHOLES spoke in favor of impeaching the Superintendents of the Poor, and offered a preamble with the following resolution to that end:

Resolved: That the Committee on Accounts of Superintendents of the Poor be directed to prepare articles of impeachment for the manner in effect; that the Board be directed to procure an injunction to prevent the Superintendents from entering into contract with COOPER and DESBROW, for the supply of meat.

The motion was carried.

Resolutions expressing sympathy for the family of the late J. G. BERGEN, and respect for his memory were unanimously adopted, after which the Board adjourned.

FRAUDS UPON THE REVENUE—SEIZURE OF OIL REFINERIES AND A DISTILLERY.—Collector WOOD, of the Second District, with several of his officers, recently ascertained that immense frauds were practiced in the manufacture of oils from crude petroleum, whereby the Government was defrauded out of full half the revenue to which it is entitled, by means of false returns made to the Assessors as to the quantity manufactured. It is understood that seventy-five per cent. of refined oil can be produced from crude petroleum, whereas some of the refineries have returned to the revenue Assessors only about one-half that amount on the crude article they have been known to employ. The following are the establishments seized: Crystal Oil Works on Atlantic Dock, for alleged deficiency in the production of refined oil; the oil refinery of LYDDON & HICKEY, at the foot of First-street, near Gowanus Creek, for alleged deficiency in the returns of refined oil produced; the refinery of E. SEELEY & Co., Leonard-street, E. D., for alleged deficiency in the return of refined oil produced; the oil refinery of LOUIS MARX, near North Tenth and Fifth streets, E. D.; the premises of FERNANDER & Co., Red Hook, for alleged deficiency of returns to the Government; JOHN MAHONEY's refinery, corner of North Eleventh and Fifth streets, E. D., similar complaint. In the case of the Crystal Oil Works and the refinery of E. SEELEY & Co., examinations were commenced before the Collector and adjourned to give time to the proprietors to prepare their defence. A distillery in Navy-street, near Prospect-street, was seized on Wednesday for violating the revenue laws.

THE BROOKLYN WATER FRONT.—Yesterday afternoon Street Commissioner FUREY, with his Deputy, JAMES MCCAULEY, and PATRICK HUGHES, foreman of the Corporation yard, accompanied by a sufficient force of men, resumed operations along the South Brooklyn wharves, by compelling parties who occupy the docks and bulkheads, at the termination of the different streets, or who encumber the sidewalks with lumber, stones, lime, iron, &c., to remove the same. Baltic, Harrison, Degraw, Sackett and Imlay streets were visited, and the proprietors or occupants directed to promptly remove all obstructions, so that there shall be free access to the docks at the end of every street terminating at the river. The proprietors generally agreed to obey the orders of the Common Council, and promised to have the grounds occupied by them cleared of incumbrances within a short time. The Commissioner appears determined to execute the law, and states that he will not cease until every obstruction is removed, unless prevented by legal means.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.—A number of the laborers employed in Prospect Park were prostrated by the intense heat yesterday, but as far as ascertained there were no fatal cases....The boarding-house of Mr. C. HENRY, No. 69 Nassau-street, was feloneously entered through an open back-window, on Wednesday night, and robbed of $125, the property of Mr. F. BAKER, one of the occupants....Mayor BOOTH yesterday received a check for $39,783 75 from the Treasurer of the Excise Fund, being the additional receipts for licenses in Kings County. The first receipts amounted to $240,000....The body of a drowned man was picked up at Bay Ridge on Wednesday. It was dressed in a blue flannel coat, dark vest, black cassimere pantaloons, two white shirts, woolen socks and Government shoes. Deceased was 5 feet 8 inches in height, gray whiskers, and about 50 years of age. Justice BENNETT held an inquest, and a verdict of found drowned was rendered by the jury.

THE RECENT ATTACK ON A GERMAN PIC-NIC PARTY.—The prisoners, DANIEL RUGAN, EDWARD STANTON and BERNARD MCCLOSKY, charged with being engaged in the ruffianly assault on a German pic-nic party in First-street, E. D., on Tuesday morning last, were yesterday held by Justice DAILEY to answer charge of riot. They were then bailed in the sum of $500 each. The witnesses for the prosecution were also held in $100 bonds each to appear when wanted.

BREWER'S TARGET EXCURSION.—About seventy lager-beer brewers, belonging principally in the Sixteenth Ward, yesterday proceeded to East New-York on a target-excursion. The company was preceded by a band of music and presented a very creditable appearance in the streets. They were commanded by ANTON GEYER.

THE EXAMINATION OF AARON MEYER CONTINUED.—Several witnesses for the defence in the case of AARON MEYER, charged with grand larceny, were examined before Justice DAILEY yesterday, after which the case was further adjourned until Tuesday next, and the prisoner was remanded to the Raymond-street jail.

A LANDLORD AND TENANT DIFFICULTY.—GEO. GRAFF was yesterday arrested and arraigned before Justice WALTER on a charge of threatening to shoot his landlord, FREDERICK PLANT, of No. 75 Graham-avenue. The accused was held to await examination.

Chickering & Sons

AMERICAN PIANOS TRIUMPHANT

at the

EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS.

In addition to

THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,

the Emperor NAPOLEON, in

person, accompanied the presentation with

the decoration of

THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,

thereby conferring to the

CHICKERING MEDAL

the only distinction over the four other medals awarded for Piano-fortes, all of which were exactly alike and of equal value, and thereby confirming the unanimous award of the

THREE JURIES AND THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION

placing the CHICKERING PIANO at the

HEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Warerooms No. 652 Broadway, New-York.

Advertisement.]

Steinway & Sons' Triumph.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

STEINWAY & SONS

beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded

THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL

FOR AMERICAN PIANOS.

This medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*

SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places

THE STEINWAY PIANOS

At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.

In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris, (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe,) has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to

STEINWAY & SONS

THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL

"For greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."

Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

See Fall of Fort Sumter

In this day's issue, under the head of New Publications.—*Advertisement.*

Official.

OFFICE OF THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, No. 699 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 17, 1867.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

Advices received by mail enable us to announce positively that the only gold medal for American sewing-machines was awarded to ELIAS HOWE, Jr., as the manufacturer of the best sewing-machine that was exhibited. There were eighty-two different machines in competition for the prize, and Mr Howe received the additional award of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, as manufacturer and inventor. The exact wording of the award is as follows:

HOWE MACHINE.	WHEELER & WILSON.
"Coöperateur ELIAS HOWE, Jr., promoteur de la machine à coudre. *Medaille d'or.*"	"Wheeler & Wilson, pour la machine a boutonnière *Medaille d'or.*"

The official list of those who were made Knights of the Legion of Honor, as published in the Paris papers, reads thus: "Mons. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., *fabricant de machines à coudre, exposant;*" which, translated into English, reads: "Mr. ELIAS HOWE, Jr., maker of sewing-machines, exhibiting."

From this it will be seen that the medal awarded to Wheeler & Wilson was for a "button-hole machine," and not for the sewing-machine.

Every Mother who regards the life and health of her child should possess MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is an old and well-tried remedy. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother. Offices, No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Response of the Spirit of Shakespeare to a medium who inquired what he thought of PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS:

"Can such things be and overcome us like a Summer cloud,
Without our special wonder?"

Why are the flowers from which PHALON'S extract, NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, is manufactured, like strong-minded ladies who go to evening parties in masculine attire? Because they are Bloomers after dark.

Notice to the Public.

The public will please take notice that notwithstanding the advertisements and showcards put forth by other sewing-machine companies, *we have the Highest Premium—the only Gold Medal*—given to American Sewing-Machines at the Paris Exposition of 1867.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

Mercutio said of his wound

"*It was not as deep as a well, or as wide
As a gate, but it would do.*"

PLANTATION BITTERS will not raise the dead,
But they cure the sick, exalt the depressed,
And render life a thing to be enjoyed.

We believe there are millions of living witnesses to this fact. Dyspepsia is a horrid disease, but Plantation Bitters will cure it. It is a most invigorating tonic for weakness or mental despondency. Those who are "out of sorts" should try Plantation Bitters.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to cologne, and at half the price.

Honors well Merited.—A Legion of Honor conferred on Mme. Chevalier by the Emperor of the French.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.—This recently-improved article positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; is a dressing which imparts life, growth and strength to the weakest hair, and stops its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers and fancy-goods dealers. The trade supplied by wholesale druggists. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

The Only Gold Medal

Awarded to AMERICAN SEWING MACHINES at the Paris Exposition of 1867, was given to the Machines manufactured by this Company, of which ELIAS HOWE, Jr., is President.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
No. 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Exposition Universelle.

The only gold medal awarded for
PERFECTION
in sewing machines at the Paris Exposition was given to the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 625 Broadway.

Fractional Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Great Fly Killer—"Hartshorne's ELECTRIC FLY PAPER" is certain death to flies. 10 cents a pack, at all druggists, and JENKINS & BABCOCK, No. 47 Dey-st.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, sideboard and parlor safes; also, second-hand safes. For sale cheap at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, the most elegant Wedding Notes, Cards, Monograms, Note Paper, in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Highest Prize Awarded to Any Sewing-machine at the Paris Exposition, to wit—the first Silver Medal—was given to the FLORENCE, the best family Sewing-machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-Hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

HALLOWAY—SAMMIS.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Wednesday, July 24, by Rev. Wm. W. Halloway, assisted by Rev. E. S. Fairchild, Rev. WM. W. HALLOWAY, of Belleville, N. J., to ANNIE J., daughter of the late Wm. Sammis, Esq., of Flushing.

HOUSE—CRANSTON.—On Wednesday, July 24, by Rev. George E. Thrall, at Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, Mr. EVERETT HOUSE to Miss MARY E. CRANSTON, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

ROGERS—CAULDWELL.—On Wednesday, July 24, at the Congregational Church, Morrisania, by Rev. H. L. Blinn, THOMAS ROGERS to EMILY LOUISA, eldest daughter of Wm. Cauldwell, Esq., all of Morrisania, Westchester County. No cards.

DIED.

BRADBURY.—At Mont Clair, N. J., on Wednesday, July 24, Mrs. SOPHIA C. BRADBURY, aged 79 years, 8 months and 12 days.

Funeral on Sunday, July 28, at 3 P. M., from the Baptist Church, Bloomfield.

BREMNER.—On Thursday morning, July 25, PRISCILLA BREMNER, relict of the late John Bremner, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Robert S. Place, No. 252 Madison-st., on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

BUEL.—At Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., on Monday, July 22, JOHN DAVIS, only child of Rev. Clarence and Laura E. Buel, aged 1 year, 11 months and 5 days.

BAUSH.—At Milford, Conn., on Thursday morning, July 25, JAMES HOYT, twin infant son of Harriet and William Baush, aged 1 year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from No. 111 West 47th-st.

HORTON.—On Monday, July 22, after a short illness, WILLIAM HENRY, son of Edmund B. and Matilda G. Horton.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Friday,) July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father-in-law, No. 41 Montgomery-st., New-York.

HANSEN.—At Holland Patent, N. Y., on Monday, July 22, at the residence of his father-in-law, Palmer Townsend, FREDERICK G. HANSEN, in the 29th year of his age.

MCKERNAN.—On Wednesday, July 24, DANIEL MCKERNAN, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 355 West 21st-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MCLELLAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 24, Major DAVID MCLELLAN, late of the firm of D. McLellan & Bros., lithographers, aged 42 years.

The funeral will take place from the Jane-street United Presbyterian Church, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family will please accept of this invitation.

☞ Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

MASONIC.—The members of Mechanic Lodge No. 31, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication of the Lodge at their rooms, corner 4th and Greene sts., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friday, the 26th inst., to attend the funeral of our late W. Bro. DAVID MCLELLAN. The members of Eastern Star Lodge No. 227, of which deceased was Past Master, are invited to attend. By order.

JOHN J. KUHN, M.

EDWARD MILLIGAN, Secretary.

MCCHESNEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 24, CATHARINE NASH MCCHESNEY, daughter of Robert D. and Elma Y. McChesney, aged 17 years, 10 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family and of her uncle, James McChesney, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, the 26th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., near Fulton-av.

MCGILL.—On Tuesday, July 16, near Fort Harker, Kansas, of cholera, HELEN LOUISA, wife of Dr. Geo. M. McGill, U. S. A., and daughter of Robert B. Morris.

MOORE.—At Garrisons, on Wednesday, July 24, GEO. E. MOORE, in the 35th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Philip's Church, Garrisons, this day, (Friday,) the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Trains leave Hudson River Railroad depot at 8 A. M. Carriages at 29th-st. Hudson River Railroad depot on the arrival of the cars at 3:15 P. M., to convey the friends to Greenwood.

NICHOLS.—On Thursday afternoon, July 25, SARAH VAN DAM, widow of the late Robert Nichols, in the 78th year of her age.

ST. JOHN.—On Wednesday evening, July 24, after a lingering illness, NEWTON H., eldest son of SARAH and the late Chauncy St. John, in the 32d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his mother, No. 308 Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 27, at 1 o'clock.

TUTHILL.—On Thursday, July 25, SARAH SINCLAIR, wife of Charles E. Tuthill.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 166 East 26th-st., on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

THOMS.—On Wednesday, April 3, at his residence in Cuttack, India, Capt. JAMES FAULDS THOMS, Transport Superintendent East India Irrigation and Canal Company, aged 25 years, youngest son of the late Capt. Wm. Thoms, and brother of Dr. Wm. Faulds Thoms, of New-York. "His end was peace."

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

Brought to the Morgue July 25, 1867, from Sixteenth-street, East River, the body of an unknown man, aged about thirty years, five feet eleven inches high, light hair, no clothes. Body placed on Morgue for identification.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Warden.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS.

Croup, Diphtheria and Ulcerated Sore Throats are now controlable diseases. In the most acute and violent cases, the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF (by rubbing) to the outer surface of the throat, and to the inner surface by gargling or with a swab, produces an immediate change in the malignant character of these maladies.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

GAS WORKS

for coal, resin, or oil gas.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of all descriptions, and
STERLING SILVERWARE,
for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

DR. KENNEDY'S
DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.
Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.
It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.
Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., and C. N. Crittenton, No. 38 6th-av., New-York.

MATRIMONIAL BUREAU—SOLE OBJECT to facilitate marriages; parties with honorable intentions only; no others need respond. Apply in confidence from 10½ A. M. to 3½ P. M., or address M. OR MILLER, No. 332 6th-av.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

5,000 SOLD SINCE PUBLICATION DAY.

JEAN INGELOW'S

NEW POEMS.

THE LIBRARY EDITION (with portrait) $1 75
THE BLUE AND GOLD EDITION $1 50

Sold by all booksellers and mailed postpaid by the publishers.

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
BOSTON.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE FALL OF FORT SUMTER;
OR,
LOVE AND WAR IN 1860 AND '61.

Perhaps it had been better to call this book the "Sights in Washington at the Beginning of the Great Rebellion, by the Private Secretary to ——," &c.; or yet more humorously it might have been, "The Courtship of the old Judge Francis Underhill," or "The Mistress of London Heights, the Belle of the Capitol, and her Desperate Adventures." Some persons would think it still more attractive to have called it "Professor Jackson and Mrs. Lucy Tobiatha Stimkins, the Strong-Minder." Yet, no matter; it is a historical novel, humorous beyond all modern invention, a truthful picture of the period, an uplifting of the vail where slept the embryo of the Great Rebellion.

It is illustrated, not with startling impossibilities, but ingenious truths.

This historical novel is not a tale of common people in a common village, but it deals with persons whose heads were more powerful than were all the warriors and philosophers of the Roman Empire. And yet so much laughter does it contain that but to open the book the noise begins; not for folly or plagiarisms, but humorous mistakes and love out of all sorts.

For sale by FRED. A. BRADY, No. 22 Ann-st., New-York, and by all Booksellers everywhere. 1 vol. 8vo. Price 75 cents, paper; $1 25, cloth. Mailed, free of postage, on receipt of price.

DIE MODENWELT.—ONE YEAR, MONTHly, $3; single copies, 30 cents. The first number of this beautiful fashion journal just received. Sold by news dealers everywhere. S. T. TAYLOR, No. 24 Canal-st., New-York, importer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	110⅜	110⅝	Aug. 7.30	107⅞	108
Coupon, 1881	110⅜	110⅝	June 7.30	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62	109	109½	July 7.30	107⅝	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	111⅜	111⅝	N. Y. 7 ⅌ ct. B. L.	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	109⅜	109⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '65	109⅜	109⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	118¼	118⅜
5-20 " new, '65	108⅜	108⅝	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 " new, '67	108⅜	108⅝	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅞	117⅛
10-40 Reg., '67	102⅛	102⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅞	116⅛
10-40 Coupon	102⅛	102⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅜	115⅝
Gold	139⅛	139⅜	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅞	115⅛

WE HAVE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY THE NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1867, for which the FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES are taken at full rates.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30s PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES.
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
JULY 25, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.
No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.
For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $27 25 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 75 cents DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $6 75 DIFFERENCE.
ON EACH $1,000.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,
STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK,
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS.
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.
STOCKS, BONDS, AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGES, WANTED AND FOR SALE.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.
Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM. GEORGE PHIPPS.
THOS. BELKNAP, JR.
KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.
COUPONS AND REGISTERED
FOR SALE. APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1867.
HOLDERS OF AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTY Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-Twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent. interest in gold.
Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to the first of July instant, and a bond be given drawing interest from that date. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM No. 9.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at their office in New-York on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of August next, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of August and reopened on the 20th of said month. By order of the Directors.
CHAS. P. GILPIN, Acting Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 336 BROADWAY, July 19, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the fourth installment of Ten Dollars on each share of stock in the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY is due on the 1st day of August next.
Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this payment may be receipted thereon.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 30 years to run.
Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin.
Government Securities, of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates.
CLARK, DODGE & CO.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 11, 1867.
THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due 1st August, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the Merchants' National Bank in New-York.
WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED MUNICIPAL BONDS.—City of Quincy bonds converted into above bonds, on which the state of Illinois pays and is now paying interest, at State Agency, New-York, the same as on State debt, through KIDD, PIERCE & CO., No. 9 Broad-st.—NEW-YORK, July 15, 1867.

VENEZUELA.—CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT of Venezuela, South America, to be adjusted under treaty stipulations with said Government, will be forwarded and collected at small expense by addressing or presenting the same to A. ANDERSON, No. 157 Broadway, Room No. 10.

FARM MORTGAGES AND BONDS OF towns and counties of Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and all Western securities bought and sold by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

CALIFORNIA STOCKS AND BONDS.
SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY,
SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY,
STOCKTON CITY,
CUBA COUNTY,
SANTA CLARA COUNTY,
PLATTE COUNTY,
CALIFORNIA STATE TELEGRAPH,
SAN FRANCISCO GAS,
SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD,
CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c., &c., &c.
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN
TO THE
PASSAIC WATER COMPANY, PATERSON, N. J.

Proposals will be received by the Passaic Water Company for the whole or any part of a loan authorized by the Company for $40,000.

The loan to be in seven per cent. coupon bonds of $500 each: the payment secured by a mortgage to John J. Brown, President of the First National Bank of Paterson, as trustee.

The bonds will mature in 1886. The principal and the interest coupons payable at the Metropolitan Bank, New-York; the coupons will also be payable at the First National Bank, Paterson.

The issue of these bonds is for the building of a new reservoir, the extension of mains, the improvement in pumping apparatus, and such other expenditures as are necessary in the extension of the works now in progress.

Ample security is guaranteed by the deed of trust which covers all the present works of the Company, all the real estate, 15 miles of mains already laid, the pumping apparatus, &c., &c., and will embrace all the improvements for which this loan is expended.

The interest payments are guaranteed from the income of the Company; the sales of water alone for the past year amounting to $20,000. The annual income of the Company is constantly increasing, and the enlarged capacity given by the new works will greatly augment the usual annual increase.

The Company are entirely free from floating debt, and have only a bonded debt of $24,000.

Any further information may be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned.

Proposals may be addressed to the "Passaic Water Company," by mail, until the 31st day of July, and will state the amount wanted and the rate offered.

The payments may be made at once, or in three equal monthly payments, commencing Aug. 1, 1867.
JOHN RYLE, President.
REUBEN RYLE, Secretary.
JOHN J. BROWN, Treasurer.
PATERSON, N. J., July 20, 1867.

JANUARY 1, 1867.
ANNUAL STATEMENT OF
KELLEY MANUFACTURING CO.,
NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $250,000.
All paid up, stock being issued for the full amount, in payment of machinery, merchandise, &c.
LIABILITIES $39,848 05.
AUSTIN KELLEY, JAMES P. MORAN, JOHN GRAHAM, } Trustees.
AUSTIN KELLEY, President.
Subscribed and sworn to by said Austin Kelley, before me, this 16th day of July, 1867.
GEO. PEYTON, Notary Public,
City and County of New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.
STOCKHOLDERS IN THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY who favor such a change in the administration as may secure to the owners of the property some regular income out of its very large present and prospective earnings, are requested to send their proxies to any one of the undersigned.
WORK, DAVIS & BARTON,
D. P. MORGAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway,
JULY 25, 1867.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS 61,231
FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 1st day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Principal Office—No. 180 Chatham-square.
Branch Offices—No. 87 Wall-st.,
No. 561 6th-av.,
No. 103 3d-st.

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus, July 1, 1867	95,777 56
Total assets	$295,777 56
Unsettled losses	5,000 00
Net assets	$290,777 56

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from July 26 until Aug. 1, 1867.
E. B. FELLOWS, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 158 BROADWAY, July 23, 1867.
CASH CAPITAL $200,000
SURPLUS 102,638
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Aug. 1, 1867.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 6.
OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUESTONE CO., MALDEN, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y., June 8, 1867.
A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. was declared this day, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Aug. 1, 1867.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS THIS day been declared, free of Government tax, of Five Per Cent. on the full stock, and Two Dollars per share on the scrip stock, payable to stockholders on and after Aug. 1.
The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid, on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 18, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable Aug. 1, next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.
The transfer-books will close on the evening of the 20th inst., and reopen Aug. 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1867.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August, free from Government tax.
The transfer-books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 28th inst.
By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES have this day declared a dividend of six and a half per cent. to the stockholders of this day, payable on demand. Also, a dividend of six per cent. on the outstanding scrip, payable on and after the 1st October next.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1867.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax) on the capital stock of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at this office on the 1st day of August.
The transfer-books will close on the 22d inst. and reopen on the 1st day of August.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office 161 Broadway, July 17, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, July 9, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of August next.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, July 24, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to 1st proximo.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Now occupying their
NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-avenue.
Opposite Cooper Institute.
DEPOSITS of $1 to $5,000 received, and
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.
Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE.—The usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the depositors for the six months preceding Aug. 1, payable on and after the 12th of August. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest from the 1st of August.
N. B.—Money deposited up to the 20th of August will draw interest from the first of said month.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CATAWBA WINE, FROM THE KELLEY'S ISLAND WINE COMPANY, in original packages or decanted. OTIS FIELD, sole agent, No. 126 Fulton, corner Nassau-st., basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, CITY OR COUNTRY, for several professed cooks, laundresses, experienced nurses, waitresses, cooks, washers and ironers, and general servants, whose references are most unexceptionable to the first Brooklyn families. Apply to MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, a situation as first-class cook; she understands boning, larding, jellies, creams, cakes, soups, &c.; first-class references in New-York, also Newport. Call at No. 221 Thames-st., Newport, R. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged French girl as nurse; is willing to make herself useful around the house; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 129 6th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and can make all kinds of desserts, and is willing to go in the country; good reference. Apply at No. 126 (old No. 94) West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY OR CITY A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, by a respectable girl; with the best of reference. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer; can take the place of chambermaid or do general housework. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A SITUATION as laundress and chambermaid; is a first-class washer and ironer. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, WILLING GIRL, A situation as general houseworker; is a good cook, and a beautiful washer and ironer; is not afraid of work; has the best of City reference. Call at 506 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as cook, washer and ironer; will go a short distance in the country; good reference; can be seen for two days at 213 Charlton-st., second-floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERICAN Protestant woman; is capable, willing to do anything; is also good nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at No. 186 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERMAN woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; will go to City or country. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIRST-CLASS girls—English, Scotch, Protestant, &c.; best place in the City to procure servants. American Employment Association, No. 364 6th-av., below 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A fresh breast of milk, a baby to wet nurse at her own residence; none but those willing and able to pay liberally need apply. No. 337 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL A situation as chambermaid or waitress; no objections to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 422 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; willing to assist the washing and ironing; is a good baker, or would take care of milk and butter. Call at No. 31 Crosby-st., first floor, back-room, near Grand-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in the country to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist in the washing; good reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., in store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do gentlemen and ladies washing. Call for two days at No. 206 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as nursery governess; best City reference. Call at No. 648 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, 16 years old, to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 228 West 42d-st.

COPYISTS.—TWO YOUNG LADIES, SISTERS, of capability would desire to secure copying, whether legal, literary or miscellaneous. Address COPYISTS, Station D, New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man; thoroughly understands horses, harness and carriages; ten years' experience; understands gardening; is sober, industrious and faithful; careful City driver; unexceptionable City references. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY, PROTESTANT man, with one in family, a situation as farmer or coachman and gardener, having long experience in all its branches; is competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; has the best of reference. Address J. P., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER A SITUATION; is thoroughly competent in every branch of his business; is a very successful grape-grower under glass and out of doors; also plants, flowers and vegetables; married, no family; good references. Address M. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A USEFUL MAN A SITUATION on a farm or gentleman's place in the country; can take care of horses, milk and work in a garden. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young man a situation as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; is willing and obliging; has first-class private family City and country references. Address D., No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN, thirty years of age, but a short time in this country, who is a practical farmer; understands taking care of horses, gardening, &c. Apply to JOHN SANCK, No. 54 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as valet to a gentleman, or light porter; is willing to make himself useful; writes a fair hand; good City references. Address JOHN YATES, Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A COTTON warehouse, by an active, industrious young man who has had eight years' experience in warehouse and the manufacturing of cotton. Address No. 17 5th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business and who can produce the best City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or P. Trainor, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, energetic man as superintendent of a club-house; can produce satisfactory recommendations. Address J. R., steward, No. 88 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman; can give the best of City references from his last place. Address J. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful; best of reference. Address L. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant single man as coachman and groom; best of City references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, OR gardener and coachman; truly understands the business in all its different branches; best of reference given. Address W. P., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands his business, and who can produce the best City references. Address J. B., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

ANY GENTLEMAN, IN THE COUNTRY or City, who desires the services of a boy 15 years old, giving him a home, &c., can address A. T., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE CANVASSERS and agents in every large town and city, to dispose of tickets for ROY'S ART GALLERY. Applicants must have the best of references, or no attention will be paid them. City canvassers may apply immediately at the Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS LAUNDRESS AND to assist in the chamberwork, to go a short distance in the country; none need apply who have not first-class City references. Apply this day at No. 11 West 36th-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A RELIABLE SINGLE MAN, (Protestant,) who understands the care of horses, wagons and harness, plain gardening, and will be willing to make himself useful on a farm. Address G. L., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL; MUST BE a good cook and laundress; to go a short distance in the country for a family of two. Apply to W. BEERS, Westcott's Express, No. 1 Park-place.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS FOR a private family; wages $16. Apply this day at No. 330 4th-av.

PERSONAL.

CHARLEY.
The Hard-cider Bitter man I have found. He says he has not got but a small stock on hand, and has not got any money to put it up with. I told him if he would give his whole stock away to my friends I would pay him for it. There are not over fifty bottles, which will be given away on Monday next. For the lucky ones see *Sunday Mercury*.

THE PARTIES INQUIRING FOR MR. SHERWOOD in Walker-st. and other places, can obtain full information by addressing W., Box No. 3,649 Post-office.

C. L. M. WILL FIND A LETTER AT Union-square Post-office.

IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO MAKES the hard cider bitters will address BARNES, Box No. 210 *Times* Office, it will be greatly to his advantage.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1867.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between THOS. G. HENSEY and FRED. L. GOEBEL, under the style of THOS. G. HENSEY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. THOS. G. HENSEY will continue the business and settle accounts at No. 40 Prince-st.
(Signed) THOS. G. HENSEY,
FRED. L. GOEBEL.

MACHINERY.

PAPER ENGINES FOR SALE.—SIX second-hand paper engines; rolls 30 inches long, 28 inches diameter; extra bed plates and roll bars; six Phelps' cylinder washers, all complete, with extra driving and lifting gears, pinions, &c. Apply to F. S. & J. PARKER, New-Haven, Conn., or to WHITE, SHEFFIELD & CO., New-York.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 152 Chambers-st.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH—CODE OF SANITARY ORDINANCES, 1867, AND ITS AMENDMENTS.—At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1867, it was

Resolved, That those portions of the Sanitary Code heretofore known as sections one, three, four, five, seven, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-four, thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-eight, thirty-nine, forty-three, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-one, fifty-two, fifty-six, fifty-seven, fifty-nine, sixty, sixty-two, sixty-three, sixty-five, sixty-seven, sixty-eight, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-three, seventy-five, seventy-six, seventy-seven, seventy-eight, eighty, eighty-five, eighty-seven, eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one, ninety-two, ninety-six, ninety-eight, ninety-nine, one hundred, one hundred and one, one hundred and three, one hundred and seven, one hundred and eight, one hundred and twelve, one hundred and thirteen, one hundred and eighteen, one hundred and twenty, one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and twenty-five, one hundred and twenty-six, one hundred and twenty-eight, one hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and thirty-three, one hundred and thirty-four, one hundred and thirty-five, one hundred and thirty-eight, one hundred and forty, one hundred and forty-one, one hundred and forty-five, one hundred and forty-six, one hundred and forty-eight, one hundred and forty-nine, one hundred and fifty-one, one hundred and fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-three, one hundred and fifty-seven, one hundred and fifty-nine, one hundred and sixty-one, one hundred and sixty-two, one hundred and sixty-three, and one hundred and sixty-five, be respectively amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. That the term "District," and "said District," and "this District," whenever used herein, shall be held to mean the "Metropolitan Sanitary District of the State of New-York;" that the word "Board," "this Board," and "said Board," shall be held to mean the "Metropolitan Board of Health;" that the words "person," "owner," "tenant," "lessee," "occupant," "contractor," "party," "manager," "Board," and "officer," shall respectively be held to apply to and include, both jointly and severally, each and all owners, part owners, tenants, lessees, occupants, managers, contractors, parties in interest, persons, officers, boards and corporations, who may sustain the relations, or may be in like position of any one or more thereof referred to in any ordinance or regulation; that every order, ordinance, or regulation declared applicable to the built-up portion of New-York or Brooklyn, shall, so far as the subject matter thereof is applicable (save as to interments,) and so far as this Board has authority to make the same, be held to include and apply to the built-up portions of every city and village within said District; that every word or phrase anywhere herein defined shall be held to include the same sense wherever used; that the word "regulations" shall be held to include "special regulations," (which latter will be from time to time issued, and will contain more detailed provisions than can be herein conveniently set forth;) that the word "permit" shall be construed to mean the permission in writing of this Board, issued according to its by-laws, rules and regulations; and that every "report" herein required shall be held to be a report in writing, signed by the person (and indicating his official position) who makes the same; that the word "light," or "lighted," shall be held to refer to natural, external light; and that all words and phrases herein defined shall also include their usual and natural meanings, as well as those herein especially given.

SEC. 3. That no doctor, druggist or other person shall make, sell, put up, prepare, or administer any prescription, decoction or medicine under any deceptive or fraudulent name, direction or pretence; nor shall any false or deceptive representation be made by any person to any other as to the kind, quality, purpose, or effect of any such or other drug, medicine, decoction, drink or other article offered or intended to be taken as food or medicine.

SEC. 4. That no poisonous medicine, decoction or substance shall be held for sale or sold, except for lawful purposes and with proper motives, and by persons competent to give the proper directions and precautions as to the use thereof; nor shall any bottle, box, parcel or receptacle thereof be delivered to any person unless the same is marked "poison," nor to any person who the party delivering the same has reason to think intends it for any illegal or improper use or purpose.

SEC. 5. That no person shall make, offer, or have for sale, or keep at any place of sale, any "poisonous, unwholesome, deleterious, or adulterated drugs, medicines or food," or in respect thereto omit any act or thing required, or do any act forbidden by any law or health regulation of this State applicable in any part of this District.

SEC. 7. That the Inspectors of this Board, and its proper officers and agents, shall make the inspections and examinations required by law; that the Board of Police do execute and cause to be executed all the orders of this Board, unless the contrary shall be specially ordered, including these orders and the other several orders already and those hereafter to be made: and all persons are hereby forbidden to interfere with or obstruct said inspection, examination or execution.

SEC. 15. That every clerk, officer and person within said District, required by the one hundred and fifty-second (152) chapter of the Laws of 1847, or by the three hundred and eightieth (380) chapter of the Laws of 1864, to make or preserve any entry, registry, record, or certificate, as to births, deaths or marriages, shall send, or cause to be sent, to this Board within five days after the knowledge of said birth, death or marriage, a full and true statement in writing, containing all the particulars in respect thereto (so far as reasonably ascertainable,) which, in any other section hereof, are required to be stated by any person relative to any birth, death or marriage.

SEC. 16. That every person therein referred to shall perform the acts required in the following provisions of the section 13 of chapter 74 of the Laws of 1866, to wit: "It shall be the duty of the next of kin of any person deceased, and of each person being with such deceased person at his or her death, and of the person occupying or living in any house or premises in or on which any person may die, and of the parents of any child born in said District, (and if there be no parent alive that has made such report, then of the next of kin of such child born,) and of every person present at such birth, within five days after such birth or death, to report to said Board in writing, so far as known, the date, ward and street number of said birth, and the sex and color of such child born, and the names of the parents, and the age, color, nativity, last occupation and cause of death of such deceased person, and the ward and street, and place of such person's death and last residence."

SEC. 17. At least two hours before the holding of any inquest, within the Counties of New-York or Kings, upon a dead body, the Coroner who has been notified of any death, or who may propose or intend to hold such inquest, shall transmit and cause to be delivered to the Sanitary Superintendent a written notice containing the following facts, so far as known or reported to any such Coroner.

1. The fact of any such call for the holding of an inquest, and by whom made, and when and from whom received by the Coroner.
2. The place (giving the street and street number, and if there be none, then other particulars) where the body is.
3. What is reported to be the cause of the death.
4. When and where the death took place, and where the body has since been.
5. When and where he proposes to hold the inquest, giving the street, the street number, and the hour.
6. What physician, or physicians, or other professional person last attended such deceased person, or attended such person within forty-eight hours of such decease.

And all such returns, reports and notices in and for the County of Kings, shall be made or given to the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent in Brooklyn.

At any time after the commencement of any inquest, the Coroner holding, or who should hold, or who held such inquest, shall within twelve hours after the receipt of a written request so to do from the Sanitary Superintendent, or in Brooklyn the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, answer in writing such of the following or such other questions as may be propounded to him by the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

Report of Coroner (here insert Coroner's name) upon the body of (here fill in name or description of deceased,) on the (here fill in the year, month and day,) at (here mention street, number and city.)

1. What was the age, sex, and last occupation, residence and nativity of such deceased person?
2. At what house or place, and in or near what street or avenue, at what number therein, did such deceased person die?
3. If such person died of any poison, when and where was the same administered, and what was the kind of poison?
4. If such person died of violence, when and where was the same committed, and upon what part of the body and organs, and of what did it consist?
5. If such person died of any other cause, state such cause, and when and where the cause took effect upon or was received by the deceased?
6. Who was last in care or with such deceased person, and at what place and at what time before death, and when, giving the full name and residence of each such person?
7. What was the name and residence of the physician and persons who last attended, and of each physician and person who within forty-eight hours of such death attended upon such deceased person, and where did he so attend; and whether said physician was notified, or attended and was examined at such inquest?
8. The times, places and dates of holding the inquest, and the names and residences by street number of the jurors and witnesses that attended, and dates of their attendance, and when and where the body of the deceased was present at such inquest?
9. Was any *post-mortem* examination made, and if so, when, where, and by whom, and who was present thereat?

It shall be the duty of all Coroners in said District to make return to this Board of all inquisitions by them taken, except when, by law, such inquests are required to be filed elsewhere, and such return shall include the evidence taken on such inquest, and the verdict of the jury, and the full names and residences of the several jurymen.

And in all cases where the inquest may be required by law to be filed elsewhere, such Coroner shall make return to this Board of a copy of such inquest, including a copy of such evidence and verdict; and all such returns shall be made within forty-eight hours after the holding of any and every inquest.

SEC. 18. That it shall be the duty of every person who has discovered or seen the body of a dead human being, or any part thereof (if there is reason for such person to think that the fact of the death, or the place of such body, or part thereof, is not publicly known,) to immediately communicate to this Board the fact of such discovery of such body, the place where and time when the same was discovered or seen, and where the same is or may be found, and any facts known by which said body may be identified, or the cause of death ascertained.

SEC. 19. That the word "physician" shall include dentists, and every other person who practices about the cure of the sick or injured, or who has the charge of, or professionally prescribes for, any person sick, injured, or diseased; that the phrase "contagious disease" shall be held to include all persons sick, affected, or attacked by or of a disease of an infectious, contagious, or pestilential nature (more especially, however, referring to the cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, diphtheria, ship or typhus, typhoid, spotted and scarlet fevers,) but also including any new disease of an infectious, contagious or pestilential nature, and also any other disease publicly declared by this Board dangerous to the public health; and every physician in said District shall at all times cause his or her name, office and residence, and also his or her kind and class of practice, to be registered with this Board, and in a manner according to its regulations.

SEC. 20. That every physician shall report to this Board in writing every person (and the state of his or her disease, and his or her place of dwelling and name, if known) which such physician has prescribed for, or attended for the first time, having a contagious disease, during any part of the preceding twenty-four hours; but not more than two reports shall be required in any one week concerning the same person; but every attending or practicing physician thereat must, at his peril, see that such report is or has been made by some attending physician.

SEC. 21. That every keeper of any boarding-house or lodging-house, and every inn-keeper and hotel-keeper, shall, within twenty-four hours, report in writing to this Board the same particulars in the last section required of any physician concerning any person being at any of the aforesaid houses or hotels, and attacked with any contagious disease.

SEC. 22. That the Commissioners, managers, principal, or other proper head officer of each and every public or private institution in said District, shall twice in each week report in writing (or cause such report by some proper and competent person to be made twice in each week) to this Board, and state therein the name, if known, and condition and disease of any and every person being thereat, and sick of any contagious disease.

SEC. 24. That it shall be the duty of every person knowing of any individual in said District sick of any contagious disease, (where such person shall have reason to regard such individual as neglected or not properly cared for, to avoid giving said disease to others,) and the duty of every physician hearing of any such sick person, who he shall have reason to think requires the attention of this Board, to at once report the facts to this Board in regard to the disease, condition and dwelling place or position of such sick person.

SEC. 25. That no person shall, within the built-up portions of any city or village, without a permit from this Board, carry or remove from one building to any other, or from any vessel to the shore, any person sick of any contagious disease, except that, outside of the built-up portions of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, such removal from any building may be made pursuant to the written consent of a physician in regular practice, or of an Inspector of this Board. Nor shall any person, by any exposure of any individual sick of any contagious disease, or of the body of such person, or by any negligent act connected therewith, or in respect of the care or custody thereof, or by a needless exposure of himself, cause or contribute to or endanger the spread of disease from any such person or from any dead body.

SEC. 28. That no parent, master or custodian of any child or minor (having power and authority to prevent) shall permit any such child or minor to be unnecessarily exposed, or to needlessly expose any other person, to the taking or to the infection of any contagious disease.

SEC. 30. That the Health Officer of the Port of New-York, his assistants and deputies, shall at all times keep this Board informed, by weekly written reports, of the number of vessels in Quarantine, of the number of persons sick in the floating or other hospitals thereat, and of the diseases with which they are severally afflicted; he and they shall also receive into the floating hospital all cases of yellow fever found in this District; he or they shall not send or allow to return to the vicinity of any city, village or town in this District, without the permit of this Board, any person, vessel or article which this Board has ordered to Quarantine.

SEC. 34. That every master, owner, charterer, part owner, and consignee of any vessel that shall bring any cotton into this district between the first day of May and the first day of November of each year, shall at once report to this Board, or cause to be made in writing a report of the fact of any such cotton being in a dangerous, infected, or unsound condition, or having been exposed to any infection.

SEC. 35. That no master, charterer, owner, part owner or consignee of any vessel, or any other person, shall bring to any dock, pier, wharf, or building within one thousand feet thereof, in said district, or unload at any dock, building, or pier therein, or have on storage in the built-up portion of any city or village of said district, any skins, hides, rags, or similar articles or materials, having been brought from any foreign country or any infected place, or from any point south of Norfolk, Virginia, without or otherwise than according to a written permit so to do from this Board; and no person shall sell, exchange, or in any way make exposure of any straw, bedding, or other articles that have been exposed to the contagion or infection of any contagious disease, or have been or are liable to communicate such disease, or have lately been on any emigrant vessel, till after the same have been adequately cleansed or disinfected.

SEC. 36. That every master and chief officer of any vessel, and every physician of, or who practiced on, any vessel which shall arrive in this district from any other port, shall at once report to this Board any facts connected with any person or thing on said vessel, or that came thereon, which he has reason to think may endanger the public health of this district; and he shall report the facts as to any person being or having been sick thereon of a contagious disease, and as to there being, or having been during the voyage or since her arrival, any infected person or articles thereon.

SEC. 38. The word "cattle" shall be held to include all animals, except birds, fowl and fish, of which any part of the body is used as food; the word "butcher" shall be held to include whoever is engaged in the business of keeping, driving or slaughtering any cattle, or in selling any meat; the words "private market" shall include every store, cellar, stand and place, (not being part of a public market,) at which the business is the buying, selling, or keeping for sale, of meat, fish, or vegetables for human food.

SEC. 39. That no person shall become, or continue, or engage as, or in the business of, a butcher, at or in any public or private market or stand in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, in said district, without a permit therefor from this Board.

SEC. 43. The keeping and slaughtering of all cattle, and the preparation and keeping of all meat and fish, birds and fowls, shall be in that manner which is, or is generally reputed or known to be, best adapted to secure and continue their safety and wholesomeness as food. That on and after the fifteenth day of June, 1867, neither the slaughtering nor the driving of cattle shall be permitted or conducted at any place in the City of New-York south of Forty-second-street; nor shall the slaughtering of cattle be conducted at any place in the City of New-York north of said street, nor at any place in the City of Brooklyn, without a special written permit from this Board.

SEC. 45. That no cattle, hogs or sheep shall be driven (where allowed at all) in the generally built-up portions of either of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, except between the hours of eight of the evening and one hour after sunrise of the next morning; nor shall more than twenty cattle, or more than one hundred hogs, or more than one hundred and fifty sheep, be driven together; and they shall be driven in streets and avenues (leading toward their destination) where they will least endanger the lives of human beings, as the Board may designate.

SEC. 46. That no cattle shall be kept in any place of which the water, ventilation and food is not sufficient and wholesome for the preservation of their health, safe condition, and wholesomeness for food.

SEC. 47. That every butcher and milk dealer and their agents shall allow the parties authorized by this Board to freely and fully inspect their cattle and meats, fish and vegetables, held, offered or intended for sale, and will be expected to answer all reasonable and proper questions asked by such persons relative to the condition thereof, and of the places where such articles may be.

SEC. 49. That no meat or dead animal, above the size of a rabbit, shall be taken to any public or private market for food until the same shall have fully cooled (and all blood shall have ceased dripping therefrom) after its killing, nor until the entrails, head, (unless the same be skinned,) hide, horns and feet shall have been removed. Nor shall gut fat, or any unwholesome or offensive matter or thing, be brought to or near any such market.

SEC. 50. That no decayed or unwholesome vegetables shall knowingly be brought into said district to be consumed or offered for sale for human food, nor shall any such articles be kept or stored therein.

SEC. 51. That no person shall, without consent of this Board, bring into said district, for use as a drink for human beings, or offer or have for sale in said district, as such drink, any poisonous or deleterious liquid.

SEC. 52. That no meat, fish, vegetables, or milk, or unwholesome liquid, shall knowingly be bought, sold, held, offered for sale, labeled, or any representation made in respect thereof under a false name or quality, or as being as what the same is not as respects wholesomeness, soundness, or safety for food or drink.

SEC. 56. That no cattle shall be slaughtered, dressed, or hung, or the meat or any part thereof within any city of said district, wholly or partly within any street, avenue, or sidewalk, or public alley or place; nor shall any blood, or dirty water, or other substance from such cattle, meat, or place of killing, or the appurtenances thereof, be allowed to run, fall, or to be in any such street, avenue, sidewalk, alley or place.

SEC. 57. That no building occupied as a slaughter-house, or any part thereof, or any building on the same lot, shall, without a special permit from this Board, be occupied for a dwelling or lodging place: that every such building shall at all times be kept adequately and thoroughly ventilated; that no blood shall be allowed to remain therein over night; that adequate underground connections shall be made from every such building with a public sewer, and the floor of such building on which the slaughtering is done, and the yard, shall be cemented and paved so as not to absorb blood, and so as to carry all liquid into the sewers.

SEC. 59. That upon any cattle, meat, birds, fowl, fish, or vegetables being found by any inspector or other officer of this Board, in a condition which is in his opinion unwholesome and unfit for use as human food, or in a condition or of a weight or quality in these ordinances condemned or forbidden, he shall cause the same to be examined by two reputable persons, reasonably competent to judge in respect thereto, whom he may conveniently find; and if both said persons disagree with him in opinion in respect thereto, he shall take no action, and give no order relative to the same, till he has been instructed by the Sanitary Superintendent or his assistant; and if one or both of said persons agree with him in respect to said articles, then such inspector or officer may forbid the same being offered or exposed for sale, or being sold, for human food, till the owner or party in charge or other proper person has obtained the consent of the Sanitary Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent, or of this Board to their being so offered, used or sold. And if both such persons agree with him in opinion, he may order the same to be removed; and thereupon, or if said Superintendent or the Assistant Superintendent, or this Board shall have approved the judgment of said Inspector, it shall be the duty of the owner and party in charge to speedily remove such articles from any market, street or public place, and not to sell or dispose, or offer to sell or dispose thereof for the purpose of human food. And in default of such removal, and also in case of disobedience to such order, and also in all cases where, in his opinion, such articles, by reason of their being in a decayed or offensive condition, would, if allowed longer to remain, be dangerous to health, the same (as this Board may provide) may be caused to be removed by any Inspector, police officer, or officer of this Board, to some suitable place at the expense of the party who should have removed the same, and the owner and party in interest must take notice thereof.

SEC. 60. That neither the business of slaughtering cattle, nor the keeping of any slaughter-house, nor the yarding of cattle, shall be begun or undertaken at any new or additional place within the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, except pursuant to a permit from this Board, nor shall any person or corporation keep any slaughter-house or yard, or any cattle therein hereafter, without a permit from this Board.

SEC. 62. That no butcher or dealer shall keep in any market, any refrigerator or ice-box, unless the same shall be lined with lead or some proper metallic substance, so as to be water-tight, nor unless the same be provided with a pipe of lead, zinc or copper leading therefrom to the nearest gutter or proper waste pipe.

SEC. 63. That no person engaged in the selling or keeping for sale of any fish, meat, birds, fowl, or vegetables, shall without a permit from this Board, occupy or encroach upon any portion of any street or sidewalk, or public place in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn.

That no person shall, in the built-up portion of New-York or Brooklyn, or adjacent thereto, sell or have for sale any fish in or from any vehicle or in any street or public place, from which all parts which are not usually cooked for food have not been removed.

SEC. 65. That no part of the contents of or substances from any sink, privy, or cesspool, nor any manure, ashes, garbage, rubbish, or dirt, shall be by any person flung or allowed to run or drop into or remain in any street or public place, except as herein elsewhere specified; nor shall the same be thrown or allowed to fall or run into the North or East Rivers, save through the proper underground connection.

SEC. 67. That no person shall deposit upon any street or public place within the generally built-up portion of New-York or Brooklyn, or upon any paved street, any dirt or brick, or other material or dirt taken from any ground therein, in such manner as to occupy more than one hundred square feet of surface of any street or place (and the same shall be compact and at one side,) nor allow the same to remain more than twelve hours, without a permit from this Board, or unless such occupancy shall be otherwise duly authorized by paramount authority. Nor shall any such substance be so deposited or allowed to remain by any person as to obstruct the free flowage along any gutter.

SEC. 68. That it shall be the duty of every owner, tenant, lessee and occupant of any and every building or place of business in the generally built-up portions of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, within forty days after the publication hereof, to provide and cause to be provided, and at all times thereafter to keep or cause to be kept and provided, within such building or place of business, a suitable and sufficient box, barrel or tub, and several thereof, if needful, for receiving and holding, without leakage, and without being filled to within four inches of the top thereof, all the ashes, rubbish, garbage and liquid substances of whatever kind that may accumulate during thirty-six hours from said building or place of business, or the portion thereof of which such person may be the owner, tenant, lessee or occupant; and every such box, barrel and tub designed to hold ashes shall be made of or lined with some suitable metal; and all ashes, rubbish, garbage and liquid substances that should be removed from such building and place of business, or from that part for which said receptacles were provided, (and none other, without the proper consent,) shall be placed therein, and no such box, barrel or tub shall remain on any sidewalk or in any public place longer than may be needful for the removal of the contents thereof.

SEC. 70. That all occupants, so preferring, may deliver their ashes, garbage, and rubbish directly to the proper carts, to be taken away at any hour of the day when said carts may be present; and said carts may take such articles from receptacles delivered at any such hour; *provided*, that such garbage or rubbish be not highly filthy or offensive; and in the latter case, the same shall not be so delivered or received during the period from sunrise of any day till 10 o'clock of the evening of the same day.

SEC. 71. That no lime, ashes, coal, dry sand, hair, feathers, or other substance that is in a similar manner liable to be blown by the wind, shall be seived or agitated or exposed, nor shall any mat, carpet, or cloth, be shaken or beaten, nor any cloth, yarn, garment, or material or substance be scoured, cleaned, or hung, nor any business be conducted over or in any street or public place, or where it, or particles therefrom, or set in motion thereby, will pass into any such street or public place, or into any occupied premises. That neither any usual nor any reasonable precaution shall be omitted by any person to prevent fragments or other substances from falling, to the peril of life, or dust and light material flying into any street, place or building, from any building or erection, while the same is being altered, repaired, or demolished, or otherwise.

SEC. 73. That no owner, part owner, tenant or occupant of any building or erection shall allow any part thereof, or any substance therein, or anything thereto attached, and which any such person can control or remove, to continue or remain in a position or condition that shall imperil the life or safety of any person thereat or therein, or who is or may properly be in any street or place.

SEC. 75. That no person being owner, lessee or tenant of any house or building shall allow any water or other liquid to run from or out of his building or ground, upon or across any sidewalk or curbstone, and if such substance is allowed to pass upon any street it must reach the same by a passage to be kept at all times adequate and in repair by such person, under or through such flagstone or curbstone; and no such water or other liquid, or ice therefrom, shall be allowed to gather or remain on the upper surface of such curb, flagstone or passage; nor shall such person allow any accumulation of such water or liquid, or the ice therefrom, upon any street or place, but shall at all times cause the same to be removed, or to pass along the gutter or some proper passage to one of the rivers or into a sewer.

SEC. 76. That no butchers' offal or garbage, nor any dead animals, nor any putrid or stinking animal or vegetable matter, shall be thrown by any person or allowed to go into any street, place, sewer or receiving basin, or into any river or standing or running water or excavation, or upon the ground or premises of any other person in the built-up portions of said District.

SEC. 77. That every person, when cleaning any street, shall clean, and every contractor shall cause to be cleaned, the gutters and parts of the streets along which the water will run, before using any water to wash the same; and no substance that could be before scraped away shall be washed or allowed to be carried or be put into the sewer, or into any receptacle therewith connected.

SEC. 78. That no person shall throw, or allow to run or pass into any public reservoir, water-pipe, or aqueduct, or into or upon any border or margin thereof, or excavation or stream therewith connected, any animal, vegetable, or mineral substance whatever; nor shall any person allow the same to be done, (having power and right to prevent the same;) nor shall any person do or permit to be done, (having right or power to prevent the same,) any act or thing that will impair or peril the purity or wholesomeness of any water or other fluid used or designed as a drink in any part of said District; nor shall any person bathe (nor except in the discharge of a public duty, put) any part of his person into such water: nor shall any unauthorized person open any erection or unscrew any hydrant holding such water.

SEC. 80. That it shall be the duty of every person using, making, or having any drain, soil pipe, passage, or connection between any sewer (or with either the North or East Rivers) and any ground, building, erection, or place of business, and in like manner the duty of the owner and tenant of all grounds, buildings, and erections, and of the parties interested in such place of business or the business thereat, and in like manner the duty of all Boards, officers, and persons (to the extent of the right and authority of each), to cause and require that such drain, soil pipe, passage, and connection shall at all times be adequate for its purpose, and shall convey and allow freely and entirely to pass whatever enters or should enter the same.

SEC. 85. That no vault, privy, sink, cistern, or cesspool shall hereafter be made or rebuilt in the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn, except in accordance with the regulations, and pursuant to a permission first obtained from this Board; nor shall any erection or cover be made or put upon or over the same, until the same has been inspected by some person authorized by this Board and been found to correspond to such permit and regulations; and no privy shall be built within two feet of the line of any lot.

SEC. 87. That no person shall draw off, or allow to run off into any ground, street, or place of any city, the contents (or any part thereof) of any vault, privy, cistern, cesspool or sink; nor shall any owner, tenant or occupant of any building to which any vault, sink, privy or cesspool shall appertain or be attached, permit the contents, or any part thereof, to flow therefrom, or to rise within two feet of any part of the top, or permit said contents to become offensive; nor shall any privy or other erection in this section mentioned, be filled with or covered with dirt till its filthy contents shall be emptied.

SEC. 89. That no person shall throw into or deposit in any vault, sink, privy or cesspool, any offal, ashes, meat, fish, garbage or other substance, except that of which any such place is the appropriate receptacle.

SEC. 90. That every tub or other receptacle in any necessary house, sink or privy (or placed, or allowed to stand therein, by any owner, tenant, or occupant of any building, or premises, and) used to contain any liquid or partially liquid substance, shall be sufficiently strong, perfectly tight, and adequately provided with a strong cover and with hoops and handles; shall not be allowed to be filled to within four inches of any part of the top, and shall not be allowed (or its contents) to be offensive. And the provisions of these ordinances relative to emptying cesspools, and to throwing any substance therein, shall apply to said tubs and receptacles as if here repeated and applied thereto.

And no person shall throw, drop, or allow to fall into the North or East River, or into any street or place, any substance being, or having been part of, the contents of any such vault, cesspool, privy, sink, tub, or receptacle, or any offal.

SEC. 91. That neither the contents of any such tub, or of any receptacle, cesspool, privy, vault, sink, or water-closet, cistern, nor anything in any room, excavation, vat, building, premises, or place, shall be allowed to become a nuisance, or offensive, so as to be dangerous or prejudicial to life and health.

SEC. 92. That no cart or other vehicle for carrying any offal, swill, garbage or rubbish, or the contents of any privy, vault, cesspool or sink, or having upon it or in anything on such cart any manure, or other nauseous or offensive substance, shall, without necessity therefor, stand or remain, nor shall a needless number gather before or near any building, place of business, or other premises where any person may be; nor shall any such cart or vehicle occupy an unreasonable length of time in loading or unloading, or in passing along any street or through any inhabited place or ground; nor shall any such cart or vehicle, or the driver thereof, or anything thereto appertaining, be (or by any person having a right to control the same, be allowed to be) in a condition needlessly filthy or offensive; and when not in use, all such carts, vehicles, and all implements used in connection therewith, shall be stored and kept in some place where no needless offence shall be given to any of the people of said district.

SEC. 96. That all putrid or offensive matter, and all night soil, and the contents of sinks, privies, vaults and cesspools, and all noxious substances in the built-up portion of any city, shall, before its removal or exposure, be disinfected and rendered inoffensive by the owner, lessee, or occupant of the premises where the same may be, or (in default of the same being so done) by the person or contractor who removes or is about to remove the same; and for all such matter so disinfected and rendered inoffensive, the person (not being such tenant, owner, or occupant) who shall so disinfect and remove the same, shall be entitled to demand and receive a compensation, to be fixed by the Board of Health, not exceeding twelve cents per cubic foot for making such disinfection and removal, to be paid by any tenant, owner, or occupant.

SEC. 98. That the drivers of all carts for the removal of any garbage, offal, rubbish, or dirt from any building or premises, shall give adequate notice to those dwelling in any street whose buildings or premises such cart is about to or should approach for the removal of any substance aforesaid.

SEC. 99. That every owner, lessee, tenant, and occupant of any stall, stable, or apartment in which any horse, cattle, or swine, or any other animal shall be kept, or of any place in which manure or any liquid discharge of such animals shall collect or accumulate, within the built-up portion of any city, shall cause said liquid and manure to be at once removed to some proper place, and shall at all times keep or cause to be kept such stalls, stables, and apartments, and the drainage, yard, and appurtenances thereof, in a cleanly and wholesome condition, and no offensive smell shall be allowed to escape therefrom. Every such stall, stable, or apartment, where horses or cattle are kept, shall have an underground and properly covered manure vault of not less than sixty-four cubic feet capacity.

SEC. 100. That no pile or deposit of manure, offal, dirt, or garbage, nor any accumulation of any offensive or nauseous substance, shall be made within the built-up portions of the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, or upon any open space inclosed within any portions thereof, or upon the piers, docks, or bulkheads adjacent thereto, or upon any open grounds near (or upon any vessel or scow other than those to be speedily, and according to the duty of any person, removed, lying at) any such pier, wharf, or bulkhead, except according to a permit obtained from this Board, and according to its regulations. And no person shall contribute to the making of any such accumulations. Nor shall any straw, hay, or other substance which has been used as bedding for animals, be placed or dried upon any street or sidewalk.

SEC. 101. That no person shall allow any swine or goat to run at large in any City, and no person shall, within the built-up portions of any City, or within one thousand feet of any residence or place of business or street thereof, keep any swine or goat, without a permit so to do from this Board.

SEC. 103. That no cattle, sheep, horse, goat, goose or mule, or any dangerous or offensive animal, shall be allowed by any owner, or by any person having charge of, or who should have charge of the same, to go at large in any street or public place in either of the Cities of New-York or Brooklyn. And no pigs, swine or cattle shall be unloaded from any cars upon any street or public place in the City of New-York, except pursuant to a written permit from this Board.

SEC. 107. That no person shall leave in or throw into any place or street or public water, nor offensively expose or bury the body (or any part thereof) of any dead or fatally sick or injured animal; nor shall any person keep any dead animal or any offensive meat, bird, fowl or fish in a place where the same may be dangerous to the life or detrimental to the health of any person.

SEC. 108. That any animal, being in any street or public place, within or adjacent to the built-up portions of New-York or Brooklyn, and appearing in the estimation of any officer or inspector of this Board (and of two discreet citizens, called by such officer or inspector to view the same in his presence) injured or diseased, past recovery for any useful purpose, and not being attended and properly cared for by the owner or some proper person to have charge thereof for such owner; or not having been removed to some private premises, or to some place designated by such officer or inspector within one hour after being found or left in such condition, may be deprived of life by such officer or inspector, or as he may direct, and shall thereafter, unless at once removed by the owner or proper person, be treated as any other dead animal found on a street or place.

SEC. 112. No person shall obstruct, delay, or interfere with the proper and free use, for the purposes for which they may be, and should be, set apart and devoted, of any dock, pier, or bulkhead set apart for the use of any contractor or person engaged in removing any offal, garbage, rubbish, dirt, dead animals, night soil, or other like substances, or with the proper performance of such contracts.

SEC. 113. That it shall be the duty of every contractor and person (their agents and employes) who has contracted or undertaken to remove any diseased or dead animal, offal, rubbish, garbage, dirt, street sweepings, night soil, or other filthy, offensive, or noxious substance, or is engaged about any such removal, or in loading or unloading of any such substance, to do the same with dispatch, and in every particular in a manner as cleanly and little offensive, and with as little danger and prejudice to life and health as possible.

SEC. 118. That the owners, lessees, tenants and managers of every blacksmith or other shop, forge, coal-yard, foundry, manufactory and premises where any business is done, shall cause all ashes, cinders, rubbish, dirt and refuse to be removed to some proper place, so that the same shall not accumulate at any of the above-mentioned premises, or in the appurtenances thereof, nor the same become filthy or offensive. Nor shall any smoke, cinders, dust, gas, or odor be allowed to escape from any such building, place or premises to the detriment or annoyance of any person not being therein or thereupon engaged.

SEC. 120. That no person shall permit or have any offensive water or other liquid or substance on his premises or grounds to the prejudice of life or health, whether for use in any trade or otherwise; and no establishment or place of business for tanning, skinning, or scouring, or for dressing hides or leather, or for carrying on any offensive or noisome trade or business, shall hereafter be opened, started, or established in the cities of New-York or Brooklyn, nor elsewhere in said district in or near any city or village, without a permit of this Board. And every such establishment now existing shall be kept cleanly and wholesome, and be so conducted in every particular as not to be offensive, or prejudicial to life or health.

SEC. 121. That no person shall boil any offal, swill, bones, or fat, in the built-up portions of any city or village, save in ordinary cooking, nor shall the business of bone crushing, bone boiling, bone grinding, bone burning, shell burning, fat boiling, gut cleaning, nor the skinning or making of glue from any dead animals, or parts thereof, nor any other occupation that is dangerous or detrimental to life or health, be hereafter established within any of said cities or villages; nor shall any person work or engage therein, in any such business or occupation; and every business and pursuit of the kind in this section named, whether carried on in the built-up portions of a city or elsewhere, shall be promptly discontinued, unless the continuance thereof shall be allowed by a permit of this Board.

SEC. 125. That every owner, tenant, lessee and occupant of any building or lot (whether vacant or occupied,) within or near the built-up porions of any city or village, shall keep and cause to be kept the sidewalk and flagging, and curbstone in front thereof, in good repair and condition; and that every such person shall keep and cause every such sidewalk to be kept free from obstructions, as well as also free from any incumbrance, and free from all substances of every kind.

SEC. 126. That no person shall take, or allow to go or be taken (having the right and ability to prevent the same,) any horse or other animal nor any vehicle, upon any sidewalk or footpath in front of any building, to the peril of any person; nor shall any person block up or obstruct any street or place, or contribute thereto.

SEC. 128. That a tenement-house shall be taken to mean and include every house, building or portion thereof which is rented, leased, let or hired out to be occupied, or is occupied as the home or residence of more than three families living independently of one another, and doing their cooking upon the premises, or by more than two families upon a floor, so living and cooking, but having a common right in the halls, stairways, yards, water-closets or privies, or some of them. A lodging-house shall be taken to mean and include any house or building, or portion thereof, in which persons are harbored or received, or lodged for hire for a single night or for less than a week at one time, or any part of which is let for any person to sleep in for any term less than a week. A cellar shall be taken to mean and include every basement or lower story of any building or house of which one-half or more of the height from the floor to the ceiling is below the level of the street adjoining. The phrase "boarding-house" shall be held to include every building, and every story and portion thereof, which is at any time or usually used, leased or occupied, or intended so to be, by any number of persons, exceeding ten, as boarders thereat. And the word "manufactory" shall be held to include every building, and every story and portion thereof, in which any sort of labor or work is done, which calls for the continual or usual presence of several persons during several hours of the day or night engaged about said work or labor; and the word "saloon" shall be held to include every portion of any building in which the business of selling meals, liquors, drinks, or refreshments of any kind, shall be conducted, and includes concert saloons.

SEC. 132. That every person who shall be the owner, lessee, or keeper or manager of any boarding-house or manufactory, shall provide or cause to be provided for the accommodation thereof, and for the use of the lodgers and boarders and workers thereat, adequate privies or water-closets, and the same shall be so adequately ventilated, and shall at all times be kept in such cleanly and wholesome condition as not to be offensive, or be dangerous or detrimental to life or health. And no offensive smell or gases, from or through any outlet or sewer or through any such privy or water-closet, shall be allowed, by any person aforesaid, to pass into such house or any part thereof, or into any other house or building.

SEC. 133. That no owner, lessee or keeper of any tenement-house, lodging-house, boarding-house or manufactory shall cause or allow the same to be overcrowded, or cause or allow so great a number of persons to dwell, be, or sleep in any such house, or any portion thereof, as thereby to cause any danger or detriment to life or health.

SEC. 134. That every owner, lessee and tenant and manager of any boarding-house or manufactory shall cause every part thereof and its appurtenances to be put, and shall thereafter cause the same to be kept, in a cleanly and wholesome condition, and shall speedily cause every apartment thereof in which any person may sleep, dwell or work, to be adequately lighted and ventilated; and, if the same be a manufactory, shall cause every part thereof in which any person may work to be maintained at such temperature, and be provided with such accommodations and safeguards as not, by reason of the want thereof, or of anything about the condition of any such manufactory or its appurtenances, to cause unnecessary danger or detriment to the life or health of any person being properly therein or thereat.

SEC. 135. That no owner or lessee of any building, or any part thereof, shall lease or let, or hire out the same, or any portion thereof, to be occupied by any person, or allow the same to be occupied as a place in which or for any one to dwell or lodge, except when said buildings or such parts thereof are lighted, ventilated, provided and accommodated, and are in all respects in that condition of cleanliness and wholesomeness for which these ordinances or any law of this State provide, or in which they or either of them require any such premises to be kept. Nor shall any such person rent, let, hire out or allow, having power to prevent the same, to be used as or for a place of sleeping or residence, any portion or apartment of any building, which apartment or portion has not at least two feet of its height and space above the level of every part of the sidewalk and curbstone of any adjacent street, nor of which the floor is damp by reason of water from the ground, or which is impregnated or penetrated by any offensive gas, smell or exhalation prejudicial to health. But this section shall not prevent the leasing, renting or occupancy of cellars or rooms less elevated than aforesaid, and as a part of any building rented or let, when they are not let or intended to be occupied or used by any person as a sleeping apartment, or as a principal or sole dwelling apartment.

SEC. 138. That no person shall hereafter erect, or cause to be erected or converted to a new purpose, by alteration, any building or structure which, or any part of which, shall be inadequate or defective in respect to strength, ventilation, light, sewerage, or of any other usual, proper, or necessary provision or precaution; nor shall the builder, lessee, tenant or occupant of any such or of any other building or structure, within the right or ability of either to remedy or prevent the same, cause or allow any matter or thing to be or to be done in or about any such building or structure dangerous or prejudicial to life or health.

SEC. 140. That no new burying-ground, cemetery, tomb or vault for dead bodies shall be established, nor shall the remains of any dead human body be placed in any existing burying-ground, vault, tomb, or cemetery, in either of said cities, nor any of said receptacles be opened, exposed, or disturbed, except according to the terms of a permit therefor given by this Board; and every body buried in any such place shall be buried to a depth of six feet below the surface of the ground, and four feet below any closely adjacent street.

SEC. 141. That every sexton and other person having charge of any burying-ground, cemetery, tomb, or vault in the City of New-York or Brooklyn, shall, before twelve o'clock of Monday of each week, make return to this Board of the bodies and persons buried since their last return, and in such form, and specifying such particulars, as the special regulations of this Board shall require.

SEC. 145. That every person who acts as a sexton or undertaker in the City of New-York or Brooklyn, or has the charge or care of any vault, tomb, burying-ground, or cemetery for the reception of the dead, or where the bodies of any human beings are deposited, shall cause his and her name and residence, and the nature of his charge and duties, to be registered with this Board.

SEC. 146. That no person or company being a manufacturer of gas, or engaged about the manufacture thereof, shall throw or deposit, or allow to run, or having the right and power to prevent the same, shall permit to be thrown or deposited into any public waters, river, or stream, or into any sewer therewith connected, or into any street or public place, any gas-tar, or any refuse matter of or from any gas-house, works, or manufactory; nor shall any such person or company allow any substance or odor to escape from such house, works or manufactory, or make any gas of such ingredients or quality that any substance shall escape therefrom or be formed in the process of burning any gas, which shall be offensive or dangerous, or prejudicial to life or health. Nor shall any such person or company fail to use the most approved or all reasonable means for preventing the escape of odors.

SEC. 148. That no person shall, except according to a permit or the regulations of this Board, set off or fire any gun or other fire-arm, or rock blast in any public street, alley, or place within the built-up portions of any city in said District, whereby any human life may be imperiled.

SEC. 149. That no person shall sell or give to any other person or permit such other person to get (having the right and ability to prevent the same) any drink, when such first-named person may have reason to think or believe that such drink may cause danger or detriment to life.

SEC. 151. That no distiller, or brewer, or other person, shall manufacture, or have or keep for sale, any liquid designed as a drink or beverage for human beings which would be, if used, needlessly dangerous or detrimental to life or death.

SEC. 152. That no person shall engage in or encourage any fight, or the dealing of any blow by any human being in said district, against any other human being; nor shall any person permit such fight, having power and authority to prevent the same.

SEC. 153. That no person shall race or run or rapidly drive any horse or other animal in a public street or place, or allow the same to so move, or throw or send up any kite, stone, or other substance, or burn or set off any fireworks, fire-crackers, or other substance, whereby, or by reason of which, any human life may be put in danger or peril.

SEC. 157. That no person, being the lessee, manager, conductor, or owner of any theatre, shall cause, or permit, or allow the same, or any part or appurtenance thereof, to be so far overcrowded, or inadequate, faulty, or insufficient, in respect of strength, ingress, or egress, cleanliness, ventilation, or in any other particular, as that thereby, or by reason thereof, any needless peril shall come or happen to, or be incurred or suffered by, any person being properly at or in any such theatre.

SEC. 159. That no person shall act as or be a keeper of any public pound in the City of New-York, except pursuant to a permit from this Board.

That no keeper of any such pound shall allow the same, or any animal therein, by reason of any want of care, food, ventilation or cleanliness, or otherwise, to be or become dangerous or detrimental to human life or health.

SEC. 161. That no person shall take or call any dog into, or allow any dog to go into any street or public place in either of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, between the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of September, in any year, unless properly muzzled, or unless when being led by a chain or string; and nothing in this section shall repeal or supersede any existing regulations as to such dogs, not inconsistent herewith.

SEC. 162. That no person shall hereafter erect, start, or establish in any city or village in this district, without the consent of this Board, any manufactory or place of business for boiling any varnish or oil, or for the distilling of any ardent or alcoholic spirits, or for making any lampblack, turpentine, or tar, or for conducting any other business that will or does generate any unwholesome, offensive or deleterious gas, smoke, deposit, or exhalation, or any business that is or would be dangerous to life or detrimental to health.

SEC. 163. That, except as herein specially or otherwise provided, or as may be hereafter provided, or as is otherwise made necessary by the laws of the State, the Board of Metropolitan Police shall, through its proper officers and men, and as near as may be according to its existing regulations, or amendments to be made thereto, on advice with this Board, and subject to the supervision of this Board, carry into effect and exercise the sanitary powers heretofore exercised by said Board of Police; and that said Board of Police shall keep this Board regularly advised of its action in that behalf, and shall conform to these and all future ordinances, and to all special regulations of this Board.

SEC. 165. That every person who omits or refuses to comply with, or who resists any of the provisions of these rules, orders, sanitary regulations, or ordinances, or any of the provisions of said seventy-fourth chapter of the Laws of 1866, or of chapter six hundred and eighty-six of the Laws of 1866, or of chapter nine hundred and fifty-six of the Laws of 1867, or the execution of any order or special regulation of this Board, will be liable to the arrest, suit, penalty, fine and punishment in said law provided and declared; of all of which notice must be taken.

Resolved, That those portions of the Sanitary Code heretofore known as sections six, eight, nine, ten, eleven, fifty-eight, one hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and thirty, one hundred and thirty-seven, one hundred and fifty, and one hundred and fifty-four, be, and they are, hereby repealed and annulled.

Resolved, That the following be adopted as additional sections of the Sanitary Code:

SEC. 166. No owner, agent, or consignee of any vessel or cargo, and no officer of any vessel (in respect of either of which vessel or cargo a permit, according to any law, ordinance or regulation, shall or should have been obtained to pass quarantine, or to come up to the water front of the City of New-York or Brooklyn,) shall unlade or land, or cause to be unladen or landed, such cargo, or any part thereof, in either of said cities, without having first received the written permit of this Board so to do; and for the City of Brooklyn such permits shall be obtained of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent at the Court-house in Brooklyn, and for the City of New-York, of the Superintendent of this Board at No. 301 Mott-street.

SEC. 167. No person owning, occupying or having charge of any stable or other premises, shall keep or allow thereon or therein any dog or other animal which shall by noise disturb the quiet or repose of those or any one therein or in the vicinity, to the detriment of the life or health of any human being.

SEC. 168. No animal or vegetable substance, nor street-sweepings, muck or silt, nor dirt gathered in cleaning yards, buildings, docks or slips, nor waste of mills or factories, nor any materials which are offensive or tend by decay to become putrid or to render the atmosphere impure or unwholesome, shall be deposited or used to fill up or raise the surface or level of any lot, grounds, dock, wharf or pier in or adjacent to the built-up portions of said District, or any ground filled up for the purpose of building thereon, unless pursuant to a special permit from this Board.

[L. S.] JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY will now be sold at GREAT BARGAINS.
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas; administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July 27, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35. From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS....Aug. 10

WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR...Aug. 24

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

Tickets are also sold at regular rates at the following Passage Offices:

Carl Nickel, No. 93 Greenwich-st.
N. Mueller, No. 10 Greenwich-st.
P. McDonald & Co., No. 22 Albany-st.
S. Thomson & Nephew, No. 73 Broadway.
Flynn & Reilly, No. 11 Broadway.
Bearnard & Co., No. 141 Liberty-st.
Korn's Hotel, No. 80 East Broadway.
Grunebaum & Co., No. 273 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Aug. 31.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Sept. 14.

The elegant British iron steamship BELLONA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Aug. 3
MORNING STAR..G. V. Sumner...Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON....C. H. Townsend...Saturday, Aug. 31
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice....Saturday, Sept. 14
ARAGO....H. A. Gadsden...Saturday, Sept. 28

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF ANTWERP....SATURDAY....July 27
EDINBURGH....WEDNESDAY....July 31
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Aug. 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Aug. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON....WEDNESDAY....Aug. 14

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.

FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 17.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From Antwerp—First Cabin....90 00
Steerage....40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms....$75—$90 00
Steerage....32 50

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

First Cabin....$170 | Steerage....$67 50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, July 27
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Sept. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.

TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.

Baggage checked through to Paris. Medical attendance free of charge.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER EUROPE FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, July 27, at 12 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 21.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 28.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 4.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

MALTA....Aug. 7
TARIFA....Aug. 14

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin....$100 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.

AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

UNITED KINGDOM, SMITH, SATURDAY, July 27.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, August 3.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, August 10.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.

Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

MINNESOTA....WEDNESDAY, July 31
CHICAGO....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14
NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. O. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

VIRGINIA, PROWSE....SATURDAY, July 27
HELVETIA, THOMPSON....SATURDAY, Aug. 3
ENGLAND, CUTTING....SATURDAY, Aug. 10
THE QUEEN, GROGAN....SATURDAY, Aug. 17

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.—This company will now carry fine measurement goods from Liverpool at a maximum rate of 30 shillings per ton of 40 cubic feet and five per cent. primage.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM DIRECT TO BREMEN.

Steamship CIRCASSIAN, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 M.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent: First cabin, $75; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.

LEXOW & VOIGT, General Passenger Agents, No. 2 New-Chambers-st., corner Chatham-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.

COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, Aug. 1.
EAGLE, M. R. GREENE, Master, Aug. 8.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

AUGUST 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

AUGUST 10—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

AUGUST 21—RISING STAR, Capt. C. P. SEABURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, to leave that port Sept. 3 for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

For Shanghai, close connection will be made at Yokohama with the Company's steamer COSTA RICA, passing through the Inland Sea of Japan and touching at Nagasaki.

Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	1st Cabin.	2d Cabin.	Steer'ge.
From San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$35
From San Francisco to Hong Kong, Shanghai or Nagasaki	300	200	100

Freight through from New-York to either port, per steamer of Aug. 1, $2 15 per cubic foot, or 4 to 4½ cents per lb., payable in coin.

Passengers who prefer to lie over in San Francisco can proceed by any previous departure from New-York.

For through tickets and all further information, apply at the OFFICE ON THE WHARF, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:

We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.

THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted.) SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.

On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway. C. E. EVANS, General Agent.

JUNE 27, 1867.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.

Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.

Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR CHARLESTON—EVERY THURSDAY—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, sails THURSDAY, August 1.

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, sails THURSDAY, August 8,

from Pier No. 6 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—FREIGHT REDUCED TO 10 CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT. Regular Line for Charleston, the Florida ports and the South and Southwest. Freight 10 cents per foot. First Cabin passage $15. During the present dull season this line will dispatch steamers as follows: Saturday, July 27, Saturday, Aug. 10.

The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., and having large capacity for cargo, will receive till the hour of sailing.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, August 1.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, August 8.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, July 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, July 27, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Aug. 3.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

EXCURSIONS!

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer NAUSHON leaves every day, Sundays included, from North 8th-st., E. D., at 9¾ and 1¾; 8th-st., New-York, 10 and 2; Broome-st., 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip, 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., 11 and 3 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS FOR KEYPORT—FARE 25 CENTS!—The new, fast and commodious steamer HOLMDEL, Capt. H. E. ACKERSON, will run between Keyport and New-York, landing at short pier No. 26, first above Barclay-st., as follows, during the month of July: Leave Keyport daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 P. M., and

LEAVE NEW-YORK ON

Saturday, 20, 10½ A. M. Thursday, 25, 10 A. M.
Tuesday, 23, 11 A. M. Friday, 26, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, 24, 11 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID YACHT HATTIE MAY, lying at foot of 54th-st., East River, is now ready to receive charters every day in the week for pleasure parties or Fishing Banks; terms reasonable; manned by experienced sailors. For particulars inquire in the skirt store of J. S. WETHERBY, corner of 46th-st. and 3d-av.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 20 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly sea-going in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.

G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK. Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FIRST-CLASS FARE, WEST, NORTH, AND EAST.

Via New-York Central and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER FARE FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY, $1.

Schenectady	1 31	Saratoga	1 75
Fonda	1 39	Fort Edward	2 45
Utica	2 45	Whitehall	3 30
Rome	2 76	Rutland	4 00
Syracuse	3 54	Burlington	6 00
Rochester	5 30	North Adams	2 00
Lockport	6 35	St. Albans	7 25
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Buffalo	5 00	Montreal	9 75

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office, No. 308 West-st., or on board.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 24th	11¼ A. M.	Wednesday, 24th	7¼ A. M.
Thursday, 25th	12¼ P. M.	Thursday, 25th	8¾ A. M.
Saturday, 27th	12¼ P. M.	Friday, 26th	9 A. M.
Sunday, 28th	6¾ A. M.	Saturday, 27th	4 P. M.
		Sunday, 28th	2¾ P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 24th	9 A. M.	Wednesday, 24th	12½ P. M.
Thursday, 25th	9½ A. M.	Thursday, 25th	1½ P. M.
Friday, 26th	10 A. M.	Friday, 26th	2 P. M.
Saturday, 27th	1 P. M.	Saturday, 27th	4½ P. M.
Sunday, 28th	6½ A. M.	Sunday, 28th	3 P. M.
Sunday, 28th	6½ P. M.		

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers STATE OF NEW-YORK and CITY OF HARTFORD leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25, making it the cheapest and most agreeable route to the White Mountains.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

REDUCTION OF FARE TO BUFFALO AND THE WEST.—Only $5 for first-class passage by New-York Central Railroad and Troy line of steamers, daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 44 North River, instead of $9 40, as charged by the Combination. Travelers should not engage passage before calling at our office, No. 308 West-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the Pier foot of Warren-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30; 34th-st. at 7:45; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Coldspring and Cornwall; returning leaves Newburgh at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITE-stone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, and Tarrytown, daily, (Sundays excepted,) steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at 4:45 P. M. Returning leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.—THE ELEGANT steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. MARSHALL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

Depots in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, commencing MONDAY, June 17, 1867:

8:00 A. M.—Mail train, connecting at Waterloo with Suspension R.R. for Andover and Newton, and at Washington with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R.R. for Stroudsburgh, Water Gap and Scranton, and at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem and Allentown.

11:45 A. M.—Express train, stopping at Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Washington, connecting at Easton with L. V. R. R. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, &c.

4:10 P. M.—Express train, connecting at Easton with L. V. R.R. for Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

2:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

3:30 P. M.—All stations from Millburn to Hackettstown.

5:00 P. M.—Morristown Express.

6:30 P. M.—Morristown and intermediate stations.

Orange and South Orange at 6:30, 7:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 1:00, 3:40, 4:30, 5:30, 8:45 and 11:45 P. M.

For Newark all above trains and at 9 and 10 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,

Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Leave James-slip:

7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 71 STATE-ST., ALBANY, N. Y., July 20, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1867, for work and materials for improvement of the navigation of the Hudson River, N. Y., as follows:

1. For furnishing three thousand straight piles, more or less, each fifteen feet long, to be of spruce, yellow or white pine or chestnut, to be pointed and headed, and not less than twelve inches in diameter at the butt. Piles to be delivered at such points between Albany and Troy, N. Y., at the U. S. dykes and islands, as the engineer in charge may direct.

Bids will be received for so much per foot delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 100 piles per day.

2. For furnishing 10,000 cubic yards, more or less, of rubble stone. Stone to be delivered in the dykes between Troy and Albany, N. Y., or on the dykes and islands at high-water mark, at such points as the engineer in charge may direct. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 400 yards per day.

3. For driving 30,000 feet of piles, more or less. Piles to be driven at such points at the U. S. dykes and islands between Van Wie's Point and Troy as the engineer in charge may direct. Piles to be driven at least ten feet into the bottom. In measuring the amount driven, the whole length of the piles will be counted. Bids will be received for so much per foot. Driving to commence Aug. 20, and to continue at the rate of 6.0 feet per day.

4. For furnishing to the United States five thousand cubic yards, more or less, of slope wall stone. Stone to be of material not apt to disintegrate, (slate stone not received,) and to be in pieces not less than 15 inches deep.

Stone to be delivered at high-water mark on the dykes and islands between Albany and Troy, N. Y. Bids will be received for so much per cubic yard delivered. Delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 300 cubic yards per day.

5. For grading and paving 10,000 square yards, more or less, surface measure, of the old U. S. dykes between Albany and Troy, N. Y. The rubble stone for grading will be delivered in piles at high-water mark on the dykes and islands, and must be graded according to profiles set by the engineer in charge. The paving will consist of a slope wall, placed on the rubble stone, at least 15 inches deep, well laid and rammed, the stone for which will also be delivered on the dykes at high-water mark.

Proposals will be received for so much per square yard, surface measure, complete, including grading and paving. Work to commence by the 1st of September, and to be completed by the 1st of December.

6. For the timber work on 3,000 running feet, more or less, of dyke between Albany and Troy, N. Y., as follows:

The pile-heads to be cut off 6 inches below high water mark, the piles being about 6 inches apart in the front row, and not more than four feet apart in the back row, which is parallel to the front and about 9 feet from it; two courses of 8x12-inch timber will be bolted to the piles in each row by bolts not more than 12 feet apart; the timber of each course will be connected by scarf-joints, the pieces of the lower course to be bolted together at the scarf, those of the upper spiked together; the two courses securely spiked together by spikes not more than five feet apart; the courses bolted to the parallel rows, to be connected together by tie-pieces dovetailed into the lower course, and under each binder an iron rod to run between the parallel courses to assist in strengthening. The United States will furnish all the materials. Bids will be received for so much per running foot of dyke complete, to include cutting off pile heads and all the necessary labor for the wood work as above described; work to commence Aug. 20, and be completed by Sept. 30, 1867.

7. For furnishing 4,000 pounds, more or less, of 1-inch wrought-iron rods, with 3-inch square heads and nuts and washers; rods to be about 12 feet long, or of such lengths as may be indicated by the engineer in charge; to be delivered piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, New-York. Bids will be received for so much per pound; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue at the rate of 200 pounds per day until completion of contract.

8. For furnishing 3,000 pounds, more or less, of wrought-iron bolts, with nuts and washers, bolts varying from ⅝ to ¾ inch in diameter, and from 12 to 22 inches long, as may be indicated by the engineer in charge. Bolts to be delivered piled on board United Steamboat at the docks at Albany, N. Y.; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and continue, at the rate of 150 pounds per day, until completion of contract. Bids will be received for so much per pound, delivered.

9. For furnishing 10,000 pounds, more or less, of wrought-iron spikes; spikes to be of such dimensions as may be indicated by the engineer in charge, varying from 8 to 18 inches long, and from ⅜ to 1 inch square, without heads; spikes to be delivered piled on board United States steamboat at the docks at Albany, N. Y.; delivery to commence Aug. 20, and to continue, at the rate of 500 pounds per day, until completion of contract. Bids will be received for so much per pound, delivered.

10. Forms of proposals can be obtained at this office, where full particulars will be given, and responsible parties desiring to bid will be conveyed to the locality where the work is to be done, and specimens of the work shown them, any day at 10 o'clock in the morning (Sundays excepted.) Separate proposals will be received for each of the above classes of materials and labor, and no bid will be received unless made on the proper form and accompanied by good guarantees, certified to as required.

The successful bidders will be required to enter into contract with the United States, with good and sufficient sureties, for the prompt and proper fulfillment of their contracts.

Stamps for contracts and bonds to be furnished by the contractor. By order of

Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN NEWTON.

JOHN M. WILSON, Captain Engineers, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army.

IMPROVEMENT OF EAGLE HARBOR, LAKE SUPERIOR.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 512 MAIN-ST., MILWAUKEE, Wis.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 2 P. M., July 31, 1867, for removing the rock from the entrance to Eagle Harbor.

Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for removing the rock and depositing it in such places as may be indicated, furnishing all the labor, boats, machinery and appliances of every description necessary to do the work.

There are about eighteen hundred and three (1,803) cubic yards of trap rock to be removed, situated in the middle of the entrance, included within an area of two hundred and sixty (260) by one hundred and thirty (130) feet, and in a depth of water not less than ten (10) feet.

This rock must be so removed as to obtain a depth of not less than fourteen (14) feet at low water.

The work to be commenced on or before the 1st of September, 1867, and finished by Oct. 31, 1868.

Contracts, with bonds in triplicate, signed by two sureties in the sum of $20,000, for the faithful performance of the contract, must be executed within ten days from the time of opening of the bids. Each bid, to have consideration, must obtain a written guaranty of two responsible names, and give satisfactory evidence that the bidder possesses the necessary skill and experience to do the work. A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Blank forms of proposals, with forms of guaranty, will be furnished from this office upon application.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals to remove the rock at Eagle Harbor," and addressed to

Brevet Col. J. B. WHEELER, Major of Engineers, Milwaukee, Wis.

TO MACHINISTS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 A. M. of SATURDAY, the 3d day of August, 1867, for the supplying of stop-cocks and fire hydrants, viz.:

10 20-inch stop-cocks.
25 12-inch stop-cocks.
75 6-inch stop-cocks.
25 4-inch stop-cocks.
75 fire hydrants, Ayer's pattern.
75 fire hydrants, Race & Matthews' pattern.

Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposal for stop-cocks and fire hydrants," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering. The amount of security required will be, for the stop-cocks, two thousand dollars, and for the Ayer's pattern fire hydrants, one thousand dollars, and for the Race & Matthews' pattern fire hydrants, one thousand dollars.

Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS, ROB'T L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Aug. 5, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for the Female department of Grammar School-house No. 44, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

W. H. JOHNSTON,
W. H. BURRAS,
JOHN HEWITT,
CLAUS PUCKHAFER,
ZIMRI WEST,
Trustees of the Fifth Ward.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Prospect Park at their office, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, until 12 M. of Aug. 1, 1867.

For paving with trap-blocks a part of the plaza at the junction of Flatbush and Vanderbilt avs., according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Engineer's Office on the Park.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids that they may deem to be prejudicial to the interests of the Park. J. N. TAYLOR, Comptroller.

BROOKLYN, July 16, 1867.

CHERRY-HILL RAILROAD.—SEALED proposals will be received till SATURDAY, July 27, inst., at 10 A. M., at the office of C. H. Voorhis, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City, for the construction of a railroad from Hackensack Junction, on the Northern Railroad, through the Village of Hackensack, to a point on the lands of John S. Losier, at Newbridge. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of C. H. VOORHIS. The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

PETER J. ACKERMAN, President.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 8, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., Aug. 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials, and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:

9½ Miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn Tables.
26,000 Pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
8,500 Pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named Western.)
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
596 Pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Gauge.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T. Wharf.
187 Pounds American Packing.
55 Pounds Jute Packing.
20 Feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove.
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
3 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 Sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
8 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers.
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 Set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.

The property may be inspected on application to Capt. C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. J. McGONNIGLE, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New-Orleans, La."

A. J. McGONNIGLE, Brevet Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army, In charge of office.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. N., No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for supplies advertised," will be received at this office until the 31st inst., for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered immediately, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

220 squares Susquehanna blue slates, 9x18; 78 barrels cement, Rosendale's.

5,000 roofing slates, 10x20, ¼ inch; 200 pounds 1¼ inch composition nails.

37 sheets Brazier's copper, 3x5 feet, 10 pounds per sheet.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

23½ bolts No. 6, 77¼ bolts No. 4, and 9¾ bolts No. 2 cotton canvas.

81 bolts No. 3 flax canvas.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

200 gallons boiled linseed oil; 200 gallons Winter strained sperm oil.

300 feet 2½-inch leather hose, double riveted, with Gaylord's patent couplings for the same.

2 pipes brass to fit the same, ¾-inch nozzle, with Gaylord's patent couplings, 2½ inches.

4 Gaylord's suction couplings, 2½ inches, with clamps; 600 yards unbleached muslin.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

4,500 pounds pure white lead in oil, 25 pound and 50 pound kegs; 2,500 sheets 24 ounce and 2,450 sheets 26 ounce yellow metal.

10,000 tight barrel hoop poles, "hickory."

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms, with further particulars for bidders, to be had at this office.

GEORGE F. CUTTER, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

EAST PIER AT CHARLOTTE, N. Y.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., July 22, 1867.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received by the undersigned until Aug. 1, 1867, at 6 P. M., for materials and labor for rebuilding the East Pier at Charlotte, Genesee River, N. Y., as follows:

CLASS I.—TIMBER.

35,000 lineal feet, more or less, of white pine flatted timber, from 8 to 11 inches thick, and not less than 8 inches wide on the flatted surface of small end of sticks, which are to be in lengths of 20, 30, 40 and 50 feet, (average 40 feet,) and of uniform thickness.

20,000 lineal feet, more or less, of good, sound, square white pine timber, 12x12 inches, in lengths of 20, 30, 40 and 50 feet, average 40 feet.

80,000 feet board measure, more or less, good sound 3-inch white pine plank, 20 feet long.

70,000 feet b. m., more or less, of good, sound 3-inch elm plank, 20 feet long.

5,000 feet b. m. sound rock elm, in the log, suitable for treenails.

These materials must be delivered at such points in Genesee River as may be designated by the undersigned or his agent, without any extra charge for delivery, one-half before the 1st of October, 1867, and the remainder before 1st June, 1868.

CLASS II.—CONSTRUCTION.

For the labor required to complete the new Pier, the contractor therefor being furnished the materials delivered by the contractors for material, (stone excepted, which is deliverable in the cribs,) and being expected to *finish* the new work, including its proper connection with the old, according to the directions of the undersigned or his agent. The price will be stated at so much per lineal foot of square and flatted timber used, and it must cover the whole construction and completion of the new Pier 2,300 feet in length. The price may be also stated at so much per foot of length of Pier measured along its middle line. Persons desiring to bid will be furnished, at their request, with the necessary blank forms; no other bids will be received. Bids for timber and labor must be separate, the contracts being given to the lowest bidder in each class, without regard to aggregates.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals for building a new school-house in the Fourth Ward of the Town of Bergen will be received at the office of Garret Vreeland, in Library Hall, where the plans and specifications can be seen, until MONDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock noon. The committee reserve the right to reject any or all the bids submitted.

By order of the Committee on Schools of the Town of Bergen, N. J. J. R. ONDERDONK, Architect.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Custom-house, New-York City, office of the Superintendent of Repairs, until Aug. 3, for heating the third and fourth stories of the New-York Custom-house with low pressure steam-heating apparatus, direct radiation. The coils or radiators to be appropriately finished, or covered with ornamented screens, and to have marble tops. The bidder must state the price per cubic foot of space heated; first, for heating without ventilation, and secondly, for heating with introduction of fresh air to each radiator, and in either case must he warrant to heat the space to 70 degrees, and during the coldest season. The price to include all the cutting, masonry and repairs that may become necessary for or in consequence of the construction of the apparatus. The bidder must state the size and kind of boilers, whether cast or wrought iron, the kind of radiators and the amount of radiating surface per 1,000 feet of space to be heated he proposes to use in both of the above cases.

Ten (10) per centum of the amounts found due will be retained until the efficiency of the apparatus has been well established to the satisfaction of authorized officers of the department, by its operation during one full season. Proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for heating apparatus for New-York Custom-House," and addressed to J. F. MORSE, Superintendent of Repairs.

J. F. MORSE, Sup't.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ELASTIC SPONGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

NOTICE TO UPHOLSTERERS AND OTHERS.

Mattress, Cushion and Furniture dealers throughout the country will please take notice that our general agent, Mr. A. W. GOODELL, is the only party authorized by us to make local agencies for the sale of our goods.

M. H. STRONG, Secretary and Treasurer, No. 12 Cliff-st.

TUCKER, CARTER & CO.,

NO. 70 SOUTH-ST.,

Manufacturers of manila and tarred cordage, bale rope, twines and bagging for Sea Island cotton and hops of the well-known Anchor and Sea Island brands.

Importers and dealers in Manila, Russian, Italian, Sisal, Jute and American hemps, gunny cloth and gunny bags. Also in store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 130 bales Dundee bagging, assorted from 1¾ to 2 lbs. per yard.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

SPRINGMEYER BROS.

LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)

Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.

No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS—(OUR PATENT)—SUPERIOR and cheaper than any imported; wholesale and retail. A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Jewelers, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the celebrated Comedian and Pantomimist, MR. G. L. FOX, supported by the TALENTED PANTOMIME COMPANY.

LAST DAY BUT ONE of the renowned American LILLIPUTIANS, GENERAL TOM THUMB AND WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT AND MINNIE WARREN.

They will be on exhibition MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING, and will appear in the Lecture-Room EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2¼, EVENING AT 8, in a variety of FASCINATING PERFORMANCES and COSTUMES.

After which will be performed Mr. G. L. FOX'S new and dazzling pantomime, entitled LITTLE BOY BLUE; OR, HUSH-A-BYE BABY AND PATTY AND HER PITCHER, produced at great expense, with NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COMPLICATED MACHINERY, ELABORATE PROPERTIES, BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES, APPROPRIATE MUSIC, LAUGHABLE TRICKS, CALCIUM-LIGHT EFFECTS, &c., &c.

To be seen at all hours, FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M., LARGEST MUSEUM ON THIS CONTINENT.

Specimen curiosities purchased and on exhibition FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.

THE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM, GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-Slayer's Collection, TEN LIVING SEALS, the largest collection ever exhibited, have just been added.

PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR

A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c. OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS.

The dramatic company in the MARBLE HEART. Prof. Logrenia, Magician; Trained Birds, Mice, &c. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. Admission 30 cents; children under ten years 15 cents.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT ROY'S ART GALLERY, No. 845 BROADWAY, $100,000 WORTH OF **OIL PAINTINGS AND STATUARY,** which are to be distributed in aid of a fund for A NATIONAL FREE ART GALLERY. Season tickets $1; single admission 25 cents.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 748 Broadway,

Are closing out the entire balance of LINEN DRESS GOODS, at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 748 Broadway.

Have a very complete assortment of REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS AND IRISH PILLOW LINENS, of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,

No. 748 Broadway,

Have a very complete assortment of IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS. ALSO, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c., of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted.

STAND FROM UNDER.

BEST MERRIMACK PRINTS, 12½c.
2,000 YARDS GOOD PRINTS, 8c., WORTH 12½c.
15,000 YARDS GINGHAMS, FAST COLORS, 10c., WORTH 20c.
IMMENSE LOTS AUCTION MUSLINS, 6c., 8c. and 10c.
SPLENDID QUALITY, 12½c.
IMMENSE LOTS DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, JACONETS, CAMBRICS, &c., at half price.

Customers wishing to make sure of MERRIMACK PRINTS at 12½c. a yard had better come to-day, as they may be all sold by to-morrow.

Country buyers cut this out as a guide to cheap goods.

FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st. and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also, traveling cases and fancy goods; kid, silk, thread and buckskin gloves; ribbons, laces, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, corsets and skirts, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 739 BROADWAY, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, waists, aprons, spencers, &c., &c.; new style of sun bonnets, gored skirts, &c. &c.; ladies' ready-made undergarments; large stock of embroidered yokes; initials and monograms embroidered to order for handkerchiefs and bed clothes; stamping and stamped goods wholesale and retail.

LADIES' TRAVELING HATS AND BONNETS. Children's Hats and Sun Hats, at half price, THIS DAY. Feathers and Flowers. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 23, 1867, and April 25, 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.

Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.

Third—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.

Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notices a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.

Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.

Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.

Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
B. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving Vestry-st. from Canal to Greenwich sts. with stone blocks.

2d. For paving 48th-st. from the east side of 7th-av. to Broadway with stone blocks.

3d. For paving the carriage-way of 38th-st. from 4th to Lexington-av. with trap blocks.

4th. For paving the carriage-way of Pine-st. from Pearl to Front-st. with trap block.

5th. For building sewer in 1st-av. from 53d-st. to and through 52d-st. to near Avenue A.

6th. For reflagging 3d-av. from 65th-st. to 79th-st.

7th. For paving 2d-st. from Bowery to Avenue D with stone blocks.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st. Both sides of Vestry-st. from Canal to Greenwich sts.; also both sides of the intersecting street to the extent of half the block either way from Vestry-st.

2d. Both sides of 48th-st. from Broadway to a point half way between 6th and 7th avs.; also both sides of 7th-av. and the east side of Broadway to a point half the block from 48th-st. either way.

3d. Both sides of 38th-st. from 4th to Lexington-av. to the extent of half the block on said avenue.

4th. Both sides of Pine-st. from Pearl to Front; also both sides of the intersecting street to the extent of half a block either way.

5th. Both sides of 1st-av. from 52d to 53d sts.; also both sides of 52d-st. from 1st-av. to Avenue A.

6th. Both sides of 3d-av. from 65th to 79th sts.

7th. Both sides of 2d-st. from Bowery to Avenue D; also both sides of the intersecting streets and avenues to the extent of half a block either way.

All persons whose interests are affected by the abovenamed assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their offices, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, July 17, 1867.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 16, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT five per cent penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

WILLIAM H. McKINNEY, Water Registrar.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.

FRIDAY, July 26,

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF MR. DAN BRYANT'S BRILLIANT FOURTH ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS of the IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL IRISH DRAMA OF THE BELLS OF SHANDON, now attracting CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.

MR. DAN BRYANT as Barry O'Leary and Mickey Looney. Introducing his great specialties of SONG, DANCE AND IRISH HUMOR.

MONDAY, July 29—First appearance of the young and versatile comedienne

LOTTA,

Who will appear in two fresh and sparkling characters.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY

THE BLACK CROOK, RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 26,

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with JARRETT & PALMER'S GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET, strongly reinforced by new Artistes, NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC. Marston's great new scene, AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM, in which will be given a GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE. Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cts.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, July 26, 1867.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF JULIA DEAN.

MEDEA.

Medea....JULIA DEAN

THE JEALOUS WIFE.

Mrs. Oakly....JULIA DEAN

SATURDAY MATINEE—THE HUNCHBACK. JULIA DEAN as Julia.

BOWERY THEATRE.

FAREWELL BENEFIT of Messrs. G. W. and W. J. THOMPSON. FOUR PIECES and THE BARLOW BROTHERS. NEIGHBOR'S WIFE. DOG OF THE STONE CROSS. GAME COCK OF THE WILDERNESS. HANDY ANDY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM TO-NIGHT IN TWO PIECES. COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED and THE FAST MAN. MISS EMILY THORNE IN BOTH PIECES.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

PHILIP BERNET....Proprietor

THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JULY 26, AT 8.

1. March, "Ye Merry Birds"....Voigt
2. Overture, "Ruy Blas"....Mendelssohn
3. Waltz, "Wood Nymphs Wedding Dances"....Strauss
4. Selection, "Faust," (No. 2)....Gounod
5. Overture, "Rosamunde" (new)....Schubert
6. Adagietto, (new)....Raff
7. Scherzo and
8. Finale } From the Fifth Symphony. Beethoven
9. Overture, "Orpheus"....Offenbach
10. Polka Mazourka "Lob der Frauen," (new)....Strauss
11. Waltz, "Hexentaenze"....Lanner
12. Polka, "Express," (new)....Strauss

Admission 25 cents.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) Grand Extra Concert.

LEEDS' ART GALLERIES,

Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, A FINE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS. Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

JENNYS & SON, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.—For great power, purity and sweetness of tone, elegance of finish and durability, these instruments are unsurpassed. Parties wanting a superior piano at a reasonable price would do well to examine their second-hand pianos at low prices. Factory and warerooms, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st.

BARGAINS.—ROSEWOOD SEVEN-OCTAVE piano-fortes, modern improvements, $180; one for $150; handsome rosewood, 6⅞-octave, $135; twenty others cheap, to close a consignment; several new piano-fortes at less than manufacturers' prices. No. 2 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

NOTICE.—A BRANCH MUSIC AND PIANO WAREROOM will be opened on or about August 1, at No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st., by FREDERICK BLUME.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. CORBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 26 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

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ALL REQUIRING SPECIAL MEDICAL or surgical treatment should consult Dr. GRINDLE. Permanent cures in the shortest possible time. Sufferers from nervous and physical incapacity, seminal weakness and sexual debility, may rely upon the most honorable, scientific and confidential treatment. Call on or address, Dr. H. D. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity Place, between Bleecker and Amity sts.

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DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

SEXUAL DISEASES, DEBILITY, &c.—SECURE YOURSELF. Send your address on stamped envelope, and ask for circular of "Pathology." Direct AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

DR. KING, NO. 125 9TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, has had 20 years' experience in office practice. All chronic and delicate diseases treated on purely scientific principles without mercury. Consultation from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Greene-st., does not humbug ladies with medicine.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New Buildings and Plans of the Howard Mission.

It is about thirteen years since we first made the acquaintance of the warm-hearted and energetic young Western clergyman who had come to do one of the greatest works yet permitted to man for the neglected children of this City—then a visitor among the poor for the Five Points House of Industry, before its present handsome edifice was thought of; and afterward an agent of the Methodist Ladies' Mission, collecting outcast children and carrying them to homes among benevolent people in the West. During these thirteen years we have witnessed Mr. Van Meter's unintermitted labors and remarkable progress in the cause to which he has consecrated his life. Through cold and heat, pestilence and filth, hostility and calumny, he has worked on with the persistency and power of a true hero, until his position is now where nothing we can say is of importance to him; recognized and sustained by the best and noblest people in both hemispheres, as among the prominent benefactors of humanity. It would be well, indeed, for us just now, if the fervid excitement which Mr. Van Meter's solicited report of his labors has produced among the foremost representatives of British philanthropy, had its counterpart among a corresponding class elsewhere. Among our own people, however, the Howard Mission has been so long a household word that the excitement which belongs to a novel sensation cannot be experienced over again in that relation, except by those who have hitherto overlooked it. The day has come for solid, massed and steady support from the more considerate of those who hold their means in trust for the service of God in humanity.

This paper might be filled with histories more thrilling and wonderful than romance, of the escape of children from the horrors of the Fourth Ward into all the blessed sunshine of life and Christian relationship and the Divine love. Many of them we have seen and conversed with, bearing the most beautiful fruits of culture, and better still, of active benevolence, who, within an incredibly short time had been transplanted from scenes of the foulest degradation. But to our mind there is nothing in it all quite so pathetic as the personal sacrifices of these Christian missionaries. There have been those who have made philanthropy a trade, but one thing is almost uniformly true of them: they have given it up within a pretty short period. Selfishness or ambition or baffled incompetency may figure in such enterprises for a time, but the sacrifices soon prove too severe, and the places that knew them, know them no more forever. But when men with the commanding abilities of a Pease, a Brace, a Tracy or a Van Meter, put their shoulders to the wheel for a life-long tug, and drive it through discouragement and apathy and thankless toil and persecutions to triumphant success—then to lay down their shattered constitutions in comparative poverty and untimely death, as some of these will do, who might with half the effort have won the most coveted prizes in life—what shall we say of their trade? Look again at a young lady in the Howard Mission, whose name we need not mention now, for it will soon enough be celebrated on her tomb. Gifted, fervid with Christian love, consecrated to the work of saving souls down in the worst fever and cholera nest in New-York, she is already poured out an oblation upon that sacrifice and service of faith, yet wrings a few more last drops of her life upon it, while sinking in consumption. Her young disciples, boys and girls who have grown up under the fostering mercies of the Mission, come in by hundreds to meet with her weekly in religious conversation and prayer; and when her strength fails for visiting the absent and imperiled ones, there are twenty pious girls who will run at her lightest word on missionary work like this; and they will go in her stead when she is here no more. Another is an accomplished graduate of one of our most celebrated female seminaries, who has been repeatedly solicited to accept agreeable and lucrative situations as a teacher, yet persists in the lowly and repulsive service to which she thinks God has called her, for those who "cannot recompense" her. Another is an *elevé* of the mission; taken out of a garret or a cellar, we forget which, in the noisome Fourth Ward, rescued from wicked parents, sent West and educated, and now returned to the work that saved her. But we must shut off all this, or we shall never get to the object of this article. We only add that among the trophies of the six years' work of the Howard Mission, as we are informed, are nearly eight thousand children lifted up out of the pits of the Fourth Ward into virtuous homes. It has been the consistent boast of the Mission from its beginning, never to turn away a "little wanderer" from its door, and never to incur a dollar of debt. This has been and is to this hour maintained a fact; how, it might honor human nature, or rather Christ, and delight our readers, to tell—but it is not our business to tell it here. We turn now from retrospect to the great prospects a plans of the future.

The new property of the Howard Mission, extending through from New-Bowery to Roosevelt-street, has a front of 104 feet on the latter street, and a depth of 137 feet, a corner of which, however, is cut off by the oblique line of New-Bowery, giving a front of 85 feet on that avenue. The ground was purchased for $55,000, and in view of the steady improvement of that part of the town, cannot fail to be a good investment. In fact, the Howard Mission itself will soon pay for its property, as the Five Points House of Industry has done, by the rise in value which its presence and operations effect.

The piece of ground is to be covered with buildings, adequate for the accommodation of one thousand children, built on the characteristic plan of the Mission—not a dollar of debt. The first building, now about ready for the roof, and of course paid for, so far, is to be devoted to divine worship, instruction and recreation. Its dimensions are fifty by eighty feet, filling half of Roosevelt-street front. The local entrance is on Roosevelt-street, and the visitor's entrance will be through the main hall of the Mission-house on New-Bowery, conducting to the platform of the Chapel. The entire first floor will be a play and exercise room, 13½ feet high, well lighted and aired, where gymnastics, games, &c., may be carried on at all hours, instead of in the street; an efficient as well as attractive missionary operation in itself, to draw in the little *gamins* from the gutters, and give them an elementary new idea or two to start with. Until the other buildings are ready, however, this room will be used as a school-room, while the basement will be temporarily occupied for the kitchen and the dining-room.

The chapel, over the play-room, will be a very handsome, cheerful and lofty hall, fifty by eighty feet, thirty-five feet in extreme height, amply lighted from the front, the roof and one side. A gallery twenty feet deep extends across the front end, and a platform, recessed and arched, occupies the opposite end. In front of this platform will stand a Mason & Hamlin organ and a Steinway grand piano, and excellent performers stand pledged to give as good music and as much of it, to make the house of God inviting, as the devil can to allure people into his dens of perdition. In this room will be held the Sunday-school, and also a week-day-school. The worst of it is that this spacious chapel will often be hardly equal to *one* of the two crowds—natives and visitors—that will want to get into it from the opposite ends.

This building, with all the others proposed, is to be completed in the most thorough and liberal manner, by day's work. The walls are very substantial, and the arrangements for ventilation, steam-heating, lighting, water supply, sewerage, &c., will embrace every improvement of the day. Shafts extending from the pure air above all adjoining houses to the cellar will circulate the vital element in its best condition, warmed or cooled, as the season may require, through every apartment of the institution.

The old buildings occupying a portion of the ground are in use for the offices and temporary work of the Mission (the schools being now closed) until the new building above described shall be ready for opening, which is expected early in September. The other new buildings will then go forward just as the money comes in to build them with; that is, steadily and more or less rapidly, according to what is put into the hearts of people who have this world's goods to spare. We trust it will be as rapidly as builders can work, and that the broken constitution of the founder may hold out under its arduous labors, to see the whole work crowned.

The general purposes of these future buildings are as follows: 1. Refuge for "little wanderers," while awaiting and preparing for new homes in the country. 2. Reception of applications for children and fitting out of parties for the promised land. (It should be remembered that no children are "bound out," or sent to situations in a menial capacity, but full membership in the family is required for all.) 3. Lodgings for the homeless and poor, especially for girls out of places and without proper abodes. 4. Workrooms for temporary employment. 5. Public Laundry, where poor women may wash and iron for themselves or others. 6. Public Nursery, where poor mothers may leave their infants while at work. 7. Hospital, dispensary and medical attendance for the sick poor, especially children and the numerous inmates of the institution. This is found the more necessary from the insufficiency or inefficiency of the City medical provision for the poor; cases being sometimes not attended to under two days. 8. Special provision for children's play in pure air and under wholesome influences. 9. Weekday and Sunday-schools. 10. Public worship, sacred music, and social religious meetings in the evenings of the week.

The arrangement of the buildings yet to be commenced will be something like the following: The remaining 54 feet on Roosevelt-street will be filled to a depth of about 45 feet, with a building mainly intended for industrial purposes, to include the public laundry and nursery, lodging-house and work-rooms. Back of a part of this building, and forming an L with it, is to be a building 44 by 26 feet, devoted to school-rooms, shut in from noise, and light ed from the inner court. Next, on New-Bowery, and extending in the rear of adjoining buildings on that street, are to be the mission rooms, offices and family establishment. This building, fronting eighty-five feet on New-Bowery, and turning with an angle so as to extend forty-five feet in the rear of the adjoining property on the same street, will be spacious though not very deep, and in addition to the purposes above mentioned will have room for a goodly number of perhaps more select lodging-rooms; while the upper story, fifteen feet in the clear and some hundred and thirty feet in extreme length, is to be the hospital. The roof will be solidly built, surrounded with a strong high balustrade, and appropriated for air and exercise to the little patients and convalescents.

The cost of completing these plans is estimated at $150,000. As one thousand children will be accommodated, one hundred and fifty dollars, in Mr. Van Meter's way of putting it, will endow a perpetual refuge for any "little wanderer" as long as the walls shall stand. Why not "number" the one thousand accommodations, and allow the name of each patron to be inscribed *in memoriam*—perhaps with a simple card-portrait—upon each chair or over each bed which he has instituted by a gift of $150? Not as a matter of vanity, but of personal human interest, which will speak more closely to the heart of many a comforted little wanderer to come, when we are all gone. Those who dislike the publicity may none the less be commemorated as anonymous givers, and perhaps quite as effectively, with the photograph and without the name, or even without either.

The Treasurer of the corporation is Wm. Phelps, 264 Canal-street. President, Joseph Hoxie, 27 Wall. Architect, R. G. Hatfield.

THE CASE OF THE BELGIAN EMIGRANTS.

Serious Charges Against a Belgian Shipper and the Emigrant Commission at Antwerp—Eighteen Deaths Attributed to Bad and Deficient Stores and Unclean Water—Statement of a Special Agent from Castle Garden.

The Austrian ship *Guiseppe Bacovreich* arrived in the Lower Bay with Belgian emigrants a few days since, and, on being boarded by the Health Officer of the Port, the startling announcement was made to him that seventeen children had died on the passage out from Antwerp. Investigation of the cause of this terrible fatality disclosed a condition of affairs throughout the voyage which demands and will receive the immediate attention of the proper authorities of the port. Brief allusion was made to the facts of the case in the Times and other journals on the day after the arrival of the vessel, but the worst features of the tale and the disastrous consequences had yet to reach us.

On Wednesday morning a protest from the passengers, addressed to the Commissioners of Emigration, was received at Castle Garden by the Superintendent, Mr. Bernard Casserly. This document set forth that the deaths which had occurred on board during the voyage were due to the insufficiency of food, and the bad quality of that supplied, and the (if possible) still more shameful fact, that the water was poisoned having been put in barrels which had been previously used for petroleum.

At the meeting of the Board on Wednesday, Mr. Casserly read the statement signed by the passengers to the Commissioners and announced that on its receipt he had at once dispatched a special agent, Capt. Henry Otto True, to make the necessary investigation touching the facts detailed in the protest of the passengers. The Commissioners commended this action of the Superintendent, and earnestly expressed their desire to have the matter thoroughly investigated. Mr. Kapp was appointed with Mr. Mr. Casserly a committee to make the necessary inquiries and to report to the Board.

From Capt. True, who returned from the vessel yesterday, we learn the following details:

CAPT. TRUE'S STATEMENT.

At 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday I went on board the quarantine boat *Fletcher*, and with her proceeded to the Lower Bay and boarded the *Guiseppe Bacovreich*, then and now lying alongside the hospital ship *Nightingale*. On my way down I learned that the *Fletcher* had on board a quantity of provisions for the passengers of the Austrian ship, including 10 bags potatoes, 200 pounds fresh meat, 200 pounds ice, a quantity of vegetables, a box of soap, a box of condensed milk, 4 barrels of fresh bread, a demijohn of fresh milk, and other necessaries for the famishing people. I found Capt. Vlasich, the master of the ship, eagerly awaiting our arrival. The passengers were on deck, with one or two exceptions. On presenting myself to the Captain, and announcing my business that that gentleman afforded me every facility I required to enable me to get a truthful statement of the ground of the complaint contained in the protest sent to Castle Garden. I addressed myself to an intelligent, looking passenger and with the Captain's permission I called him into the cabin. He gave his name as Ferdinand Eberly, a German. He stated that his engagement for the passage, as that of the others, was made with Mr. Strauss, in Antwerp, to whom he attributed the sufferings of the surviving passengers and the deaths. It appears from his statement, afterward corroborated by the Captain, that the provisioning of the vessel, as far as the wants of the passengers were concerned, was entirely in the hands of Strauss; that the stores when opened were found to be wanting in many respects, tea and sugar, and other like comforts being found missing. The bread was unfit for food, potatoes rotten and the water so nauseous, coming out of the oil barrels in which it had been put, that it was unfit for use. He stated that had it not been for the self-sacrificing kindness of the Captain and crew who cheerfully gave up their own stores and apportioned out the ship's water, the vessel must have arrived a plague ship in port, with few passengers to tell the story. Capt. Vlasich substantially confirmed this statement of the passenger. He said that he was chartered in Antwerp by Mr. Strauss, to carry cargo and passengers to New-York for £900 British, and that he was told that the Belgian authorities would examine the vessel's accommodations, and see that everything was correct in the disposal of and the provisioning of the passengers. A Belgian officer, represented to him as the proper authority, came on board before leaving, and expressed himself in every way satisfied. The vessel was cleared in Antwerp, thus confirming the fact that the Government at that port was satisfied. Before sailing, Capt. Vlasich complained verbally to Strauss that, as far as he had seen them, the stores were not to his liking; to which Strauss replied that they were all that was required by the law. When he discovered the true condition of things, he at once opened his own stores and divided them as best he could with the passengers; he killed all his fowl and made soup for the sick, and apportioned out the water in the ship's tank, prohibiting the use of the oily water, for any other purpose than washing. Capt. True goes on to give the result of his own examination of the vessel and the remaining food. He says that he never was in a cleaner, better cared for emigrant ship. Her decks, upper and lower, were spotless, and were kept so, as reported by all the passengers with whom he communicated, throughout the voyage. The fatherly kindness of the Captain himself, and the untiring attention of the crew were universally testified to. On examining the remaining food, says Capt. True, "I found it, if possible, worse than it had been described to me. The bread was the worst I ever saw. Out of one piece *I picked a bean entire*; all of it was mouldy and repulsive; the potatoes were rotten; the passengers had neither tea or sugar; indeed, but few of the articles set down in their agreements.

The water had not been placed in petroleum casks, as suggested by the passengers, but, to my mind, in sperm casks, as they were 120-gallon casks, not 40-gallon, as used for petroleum. One passenger stated that he had paid to Strauss $120 in gold, which was to give him and his family the privilege to eat at the Captain's table. The Captain never heard of any such arrangement from Strauss, and only from the passenger, whose truth, however, he does not doubt, —after the vessel was on her way.

Another passenger, a Mr. Wickbucker, stated that before the sailing of the vessel he was kept, with many others, for three days before getting on board at Antwerp, huddled up like pigs by Strauss. The Captain states, in general terms, that he believes he himself did his duty as a Captain and as a man by his suffering passengers, and prays for a thorough investigation of the affair, charging Strauss and the Belgian Commissioner who visited the vessel, with criminal connivance, with a view to their own personal profit, at any risk. The passengers and Captain expressed their gratitude for the timely attention of the Commissioners of Emigration.

This is the statement of the gentlemen sent down from Castle Garden, and it beyond a doubt discloses a state of affairs which merits and will receive the immediate attention of the authorities here. On the morning of Wednesday another passenger died, a woman, of typhoid fever. This was the last case of sickness on board.

It is but just to say that the consignees of the vessel here, Messrs. Slocovich & Smith, have been untiring in their efforts since the vessel arrived to minister to her wants and assist the Captain in every way.

Singular Suicide at Willet's Point.

The garrison at Willet's Point was startled about 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, by the report of a musket in the private quarters of Sergt. Joseph Geare, Co. D., United States Engineers. The door was thrown open and the dead body of the Sergeant was found stretched bleeding on the floor. It seems that having locked the door, Geare placed his musket on a table fronting him, resting the butt against a second table, and the muzzle against his heart. Then seating himself on a chair, he arranged eleven thicknesses of blanket between his back and the partition which separates his room from that of his men, so that the ball could not penetrate, and with a stick pushed the tricker of his gun.

The immediate effect was the discharge of the musket, the ball tearing its winding way through his heart and lungs, and cutting a hole through the entire thickness of the blanket. Medical assistance was at once procured, but all efforts to revive the unfortunate man were unavailing. Sergt. Geare was a single man, only 26 years old, and highly esteemed by his superiors, who are at a loss to solve the reason of his singular suicide. He was buried at the post with military honors on Wednesday afternoon.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Report of the Sanitary Superintendent—Cholera in the West.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, President Schultz presiding. The business done was merely of a routine character, ordering the payment of bills, &c. The following report from the Sanitary Superintendent was read:

Office Sanitary Sup't Met. Board of Health, July 25, 1867.

To the Secretary of the Metropolitan Board of Health:

Sir: I beg respectfully to report that during the past two weeks the Sanitary Inspectors of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn have inspected the following premises, viz.:

468 tenement-houses, 1 public institution, 11 lodging-houses, 138 private dwellings, 8 manufactories, 31 workshops and stores, 21 fat and swill-boiling establishments, 2 lime-kilns, 17 slaughter-houses, 2 private markets, 3 dumping-grounds, 1 hide-house, 51 horse-stables, 11 cow-stables, 20 piggeries, 82 sunken and vacant lots, 128 yards, courts and areas, 154 cellars and basements, 34 cisterns and cesspools, 96 waste-pipes and drains, 436 privies and water-closets, 55 streets, 34 gutters, 31 street-basins. Total number of inspections, 1,845.

In the course of this inspection they discovered and have reported upon the following causes of complaint, viz.:

Unhealthy condition of 285 tenement-houses, 9 lodging-houses, 102 private dwellings, 4 manufactories, 38 workshops and stores, 1 fat and swill-boiling establishment, 2 slaughter-houses, 3 private markets, 2 dumping-grounds, 3 piggeries, 31 horse-stables, 11 cow-stables, 3 manure heaps, 26 sunken and vacant lots, and 214 violations of code, 81 yards, courts and areas, 80 cellars and basements, 13 cisterns and cesspools, 96 waste pipes and drains, 256 full and offensive privies, 20 streets and 4 street-basins. The following reports have been received: Whole number of reports 2,259; positive, 1,048; negative, 157; general, 54. Number of reports found correct, 1,238; returned for correction, 21; forwarded for orders, 740; negative reports forwarded, 157; general reports forwarded, 54; number retained for notices in Brooklyn, 287. The Sanitary Inspectors have also re-inspected 246 buildings on premises regarding which special orders under the first clause of the fourteenth section of the Health Law, had previously been served, and reported whether said orders have been complied with: their returns show that 58 have been complied with, 31 partially complied, 21 being complied with, and 136 not complied with. Capt. Lord, commanding the Sanitary Company of the Police, returns 366 orders for the abatement of nuisances served since our last. His returns also show that 877 orders previously served as complied with by owners, and 152 not complied with. The execution of the letter has been directed by the Board of Police. Major Bosworth, in charge of the complaint office, returns 238 complaints received from citizens since last report, all of which have been referred to medical inspecting officers for investigation and report. During the past two weeks the practicing physicians of this City have reported to this office 408 cases of infectious and contageous diseases of which 51 were fatal.

Wards.	Measles....	Scarlatina....	Typhus....	Typhoid....	Variola....	Diphtheria....	Cholera....
1	9	—	—	1	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
5	4	—	—	2	—	—	—
6	4	4	—	1	1	2	—
7	15	2	—	1	—	—	—
8	4	10	—	—	—	—	—
9	7	12	—	6	—	—	1
10	4	1	—	1	—	2	—
11	26	14	1	—	1	3	—
12	11	1	1	—	—	—	—
13	11	7	1	—	—	—	—
14	18	+	—	2	—	2	—
15	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
16	15	8	—	—	—	—	1
17	19	2	—	1	2	—	—
18	18	3	—	2	1	—	—
19	13	4	—	1	—	1	—
20	50	—	—	3	—	—	—
21	7	1	—	—	—	1	—
22	29	3	—	—	—	1	—
Unknown	8	2	1	1	—	—	—
Total	278	84	5	22	5	12	2
Fatal	35	8	—	8	—	—	—

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
ED. B. DALTON, San. Superintendent,
Metropolitan Sanitary District.

A letter from Dr. Harris was read, of which the following are the most important parts:

Metropolitan Board of Health, New-York, July 20, 1867.

To the President of the Metropolitan Board of Health:

Sir: At no point east of the Alleghanies or north of the Ohio has cholera yet become epidemic this Summer; but there is much significance and timely warning in what are termed sporadic cases of cholera in various towns where it prevailed last year. Intelligent sanitary officers are fully awake to the necessity of perfect hygienic care of first cases without waiting a decision upon the question whether such individual cases belong to a coming epidemic. This duty of stamping out the reproductive sources of the fatal scourge is no longer doubted by reasonable men.

Cholera is now spreading in a very fatal manner west of the Mississippi River, but only upon the great routes of travel. During the months of October and November last, it prevailed fatally at various military posts as far westward as Fort Smith and Fort Gibson on the Arkansas, and at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Reilly in Kansas. But at these military posts there was such sanitary care as seemed to extinguish the infection; while at certain badly policed points where the epidemic prevailed along the Mississippi, as at Helena, Ark., the pestilence smouldered, and burst forth in warm periods during the Winter and Spring. Helena and Memphis are at the present time the chief centres of the epidemic, but in the latter city the sanitary authorities are so intelligent and so thoroughly in earnest that we may reasonably expect that cholera will be extinguished there.

Unfortunately, the overflowed districts of the great valley will invite the epidemic as soon as the ground becomes dry upon the surface again. Already the fruitful but overflowed region, extending from a point opposite Memphis to Helena and Napoleon, in the State of Arkansas, had become infected at various places that have business communication with Helena. We have trustworthy information that cholera is sweeping off the plantation hands by hundreds. In one of the towns the epidemic killed seventy persons during the last few days of June, and has done worse since. Fortunately the infection has been closely guarded in all places, and upon passenger boats, north and east from its present chief centres on the Mississippi.

It is a matter of public regret that in a great many cities and towns throughout the West there is an utter lack of sanitary knowledge and its applications. These places endanger the health of the whole continent. Nevertheless, all the water-side towns where the authorities are pursuing an enlightened and energetic course of preventive measures, although besieged by the epidemic foe, bid fair to withstand the enemy more successfully than the strongholds of Vicksburgh and Memphis withstood the persistent assaults of the National forces during the war.

Board of Excise.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Excise was held yesterday at Police Headquarters, President Schultz in the chair. The attendance of interested persons was quite large, crowding the Court-room, and there was a full attendance of the Board.

The first case called was that of John McDonough, a dealer in the ardent at No. 392 Bowery. This case was an adjourned one, and yesterday, as on the day of trial previous, the testimony was most conflicting. The charge was dismissed. McDonough was called to answer a second charge for the same offence—selling drink at prohibited hours—which likewise resulted in a dismissal by a vote of 3 against 4.

Jacob Liebuchner, keeper of a lager-beer saloon at No. 246 West Twenty-eighth-street, had his license revoked, the evidence going clearly to show that he did illicit beer selling on Sunday, the 7th of July.

Major Thomas Clarke, hotel-keeper at No. 110 Chatham-street, was charged with failing to close his bar effectually on Sunday. The officer who made the complaint testified to his having seen the bar-keeper enter the bar-room door, which was open. The bar-keeper swore that he had only put in his hand so as to obtain from the money drawer, which was near the door, some change to give a lodger who was paying for his room. The question whether this was or was not an infringement of the law, was discussed at some length. President Schultz said it was about time now, after a year and a-half's practice, that the Board should be able to determine what was meant by the words "effectually closed."

A Commissioner—They should be closed so that nobody could enter. [A laugh.]

On a vote being taken, three were in favor of revocation of license, and four against; the license is therefore unrevoked.

WHERE JACOB KEPT HIS LAGER.

Jacob Schmidt, who keeps a saloon and a boarding-house at No. 98 Third-avenue, was charged with selling the prohibited article on Sunday. The officer swore that he went into the house and into the bar-room, and that when he entered there were two men at the bar, which, however, was closed. One of these men had a glass with lager in it, the other without; one of the men was in the act of handing a ten cent stamp to Schmidt when the officer made the arrest. Schmidt, in his defence, swore that the men were two of his boarders who were receiving their regular allowance of lager. He charges, he says, $5 per week for board, which includes two glasses of lager per day, one at lunch and one at dinner. It was just after lunch when the officer dropped in. The evidence showing that the bar was effectually closed it very naturally became a subject of inquiry where the source of lager was. Whence came all the little streams to flow down boarders' throats on Sunday? On being asked the question, the unsanitary Jacob answered, "From the water-closet." He kept his quarter barrels in the water-closet on Sundays—the day sanctifying the deed—and thence he retailed their coveted contents to his thirsty (how very thirsty they must have been!) lodgers. The *naiveté* of this confession did not save the luckless Schmidt. His license was revoked by a vote of 5 to 2.

Counsel for the dealer—Ex-Judge Quackenbush—having before the decision of the Board asked for ten days' stay of proceedings, and being refused, gave expression to some warmth of feeling at the close. He asked that his exceptions be noted, and proposes to appeal against the decision given.

A MEN OF MANY FRIENDS.

Jacob Eltz—the Jacobs were unlucky yesterday—was charged with selling beer on Sunday. Eltz has been doing business on Broadway, near Fifty-ninth-street, and hence not far from the Central Park. It appears that for some time he has kept open doors on Sunday, and an unlimited number of glasses of lager for his good friends, and nothing to pay. The officer swore that as many as two hundred had passed in and out while he stood there, and that on another occasion he had seen twice as many. Mr. Eltz claimed that these people were all his invited guests, each of them having a card of admission; he made no charge, he took no money; he thought he had a right to be generous and hospitable. His friends dropped in as they came from doing the pleasures of the Park.] There were but three kegs drunk—twenty-one gallons in all. Officer Mooney was asked why he had not made this arrest on a previous occasion, and in reply said: "He got no chance; he couldn't get in; he had no ticket, he wasn't a friend; Eltz kept pickets out." On being asked if he saw Justice Connolly go in there, he replied that he did on the day in question.

Counsel for Eltz recalled the gentleman and asked him if Justice Connolly had not a horse and cow stabled with him, and if it was his business there to see these. Eltz stated that it was so. The license was revoked by a unanimous vote of the Board.

Louis Bitting, of No. 78 New Canal-street, had his license revoked for selling beer on Sunday, and John Neesor shared the same fate for a like offence.

The German Anti-Excise Movement—Another Memorial in Circulation.

A number of the leading German Republicans of this City, headed by Messrs. Sigismund Kaufmann, Dr. Frederick Schuetz, Dr. Adolph Denai, Dr. A. Jacobi, Alfred Erbe, G. A. Balzer, Gen. Kozyanowski, Theo. Glanbensklee and others, have lately held several meetings, which eventually resulted in the adoption of a memorial to be submitted to the Constitutional Convention in reference to the Excise and Sunday Law. The memorial has already received the signatures of the members of the Arion Musical Society and a number of leading German citizens, and the document is also to be submitted to the other German vocal and musical organizations for signature. The memorial reads as follows:

The undersigned ask your honorable body that the following articles may be inserted into the draft of the new Constitution:

First—The free school system shall be maintained. General education shall be made compulsory, and this provision shall be carried out by proper legislation.

The State, by imposing obligations upon its citizens, assumes the corresponding duty to provide that through proper education they may be enabled to perform the same.

A law compelling children up to a certain age to visit some school does not conflict with the natural rights of parents, for parental rights are not proprietary rights, but rights of guardianship, which shall be subject to superintendence of the State.

Second—No law shall be passed appropriating money for sectarian purposes.

Third—No law shall be passed prohibiting the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors.

The arguments of Gov. Andrew before the Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature fully explain the reasons why such a provision should be adopted.

Fourth—That Article I, section 3, of the present Constitution be amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:

No person shall, by reason of any religious creed or discipline, be deprived of the right to public or private enjoyment, recreation or pastimes on any day of the week; provided, that no person, in using this right, shall violate order and decency, or proper respect due to public worship.

It will be seen that special mention of the Excise and Sunday Law has been carefully avoided, and it is stated that even the Governor has declared his willingness to sanction the sentiments expressed in the document. As soon as the memorial has received a sufficient number of signatures, it will be submitted to the Constitutional Convention by a committee appointed for that purpose.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board held a regular meeting yesterday, the President, Mr. Brinkman, in the chair.

A resolution was adopted determining that the proceedings of the Board to be published in the weekly papers shall be the joint proceedings of the Common Council, and in the daily papers the usual abstract of proceedings, excepting when otherwise ordered.

Mr. Flynn presented the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted:

Whereas, Battery-place between Broadway and West-street is so encumbered with stones, cotton bales and merchandise of almost every description, as to make the street at times almost impassable for vehicles, &c., therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the party or parties owning the stones and cotton bales, &c., now encumbering Battery-place, to remove the same within five days from the passage of this resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That a penalty of $100 shall be imposed for each day that the above street shall remain encumbered as above stated, and that the counsel to the Corporation be hereby authorized and directed to sue for and recover from the proper party or parties the amount of the said penalty, and that he be and hereby is instructed not to compromise, settle or discontinue the said suit to recover the said penalty without the consent of the Common Council.

The Board next reconsidered the resolution allowing the Second-avenue Railroad Company to extend their tracks in Sixty-third-street, between First and Third avenues, and adopted it by a vote of 15 to 2.

The Board then adjourned till next Thursday.

Consecration of Rev. Dr. John F. Young as Bishop of Florida at Trinity Church.

Yesterday the ceremonies attendant upon the Consecration of Rev. Freeman Young, S. T. D., as Bishop of Florida, were observed at Trinity Church. Despite the excessively warm weather, the edifice was crowded to repletion, and continued so throughout the entire service. The attendance of clergymen was unexpectedly large, nearly every State in the Union, Canada, England and Africa being represented.

At 11 o'clock a procession, composed of the Bishops and clergy, and headed by the united choirs of the parish, the latter numbering in all about one hundred singers, men and boys, each one invested with a robe, emerged from the ante-room at the right of the altar, proceeded down the aisle toward the main entrance, and thence up the middle aisle to the chancel, within which they took seats. As the procession moved, the choristers chanted with a remarkably fine effect the 84th, 122d and 134th psalms to the Trinity Psalter.

Having reached the chancel, the Bishops and clergymen, six of the former and about fifty of the latter, took their places, and the ante-communion services were commenced. Dr. Young occupied a seat outside the chancel, next to Rev. Dr. Peters, of New-York, and Rev. Dr. Fulton, of Georgia, who were to present him for consecration. The services were presided over by Right Rev. Dr. Hopkins, Bishop of Vermont. The other Bishops present were Right Revs. Bishop Odenheimer, of New-Jersey; Gregg, of Texas; Wilmer, of Louisiana; Assistant Bishop Cummings, of Kentucky, and Missionary Bishop Payne, of Africa.

Among the clergy were noticed Rev. Drs. Vinton, Ogleby, Weston, Haight, of New-York; Archdeacon Hellmuth, of Canada; Rev. Drs. Cram and Fox, of Missouri; Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Texas; Rev. Messrs. Thacker, Harrold and Herrick, of Florida; Rev. Dr. Hobart, Rev. Mr. McCoy and others from various dioceses.

Bishop Odenheimer opened the ante-communion service. Bishop Wilmer read the Epistle, and Bishop Cummings the Gospel. The Kyrie and Nicene Creed were then chanted to Rogers in D, after which the consecration sermon was preached by Bishop Wilmer, who selected for his text 2d Timothy, 1st chapter 13th verse. The discourse, which treated chiefly of the forms and expressions contained in the Book of Common Prayer, was delivered in a forcible and impressive manner, and listened to with profound attention.

After the sermons the consecration took place. Dr. Young, led by Drs. Peters and Fulton, advanced to the chancel rails, and was presented to Bishop Hopkins. The usual testimonials, showing the election of the Prelate and the approval of the choice by all the Dioceses were then read by Dr. Hobart, and Rev. Dr. Thackera, Dr. Harrold, and Rev. Mr. Herrick, of Florida. The new Bishop was formally vested with his "rochet," after which he made the liturgical promise of conformity to the doctrine and usages of the Episcopal Church of the United States. The Litany was then chanted, and the accompanying prayers offered, after which the presiding Bishop pronounced the sentence consecration. The closing prayers of the consecration followed, and were succeeded by an anthem, beautifully rendered, from the Oratorio of St. Paul. The Holy Communion service was next read, after which the offertory was made by Dr. Vinton. The services closed with the recessional hymn.

The occasion was one which will doubtless be long remembered by those who were present. The enchanting choral music, always a delightful feature in the Episcopal service, was yesterday rendered doubly attractive on account of the large number of singers, and the special efforts taken to prepare for the consecration ceremonies. The organists, Dr. James Peck and Mr. A. H. Mesiter, are deserving of much credit for the success which attended the musical portion of the service.

Quarantine Matters.

The misunderstanding between the Collector and the Health officers in regard to the landing of passengers and baggage has been adjusted. It appears that several days ago the Health Officer transferred the passengers and baggage from the steamer *Fah Kee*, then lying at quarantine, to the steamer *Andrew Fletcher*, brought them to this City, and attempted to land them without a proper permit, and without the presence and supervision of the proper revenue officer. The Deputy Surveyor, acting under orders, seized the *Fletcher*. The Health Officer then visited the Custom-house, and upon having the law explained to him, at once admitted his error, and with the understanding that in future the law should be complied with, the vessel was released. Since then no difficulty has occurred. As soon as the Health Officer deems the landing of passengers and their baggage safe, and the consignees procure the proper permits and furnish the necessary vessels to land the baggage, inspectors are immediately sent to quarantine to superintend the landing and examination of the baggage. The counsel to the Quarantine Commissioners has, however, addressed a communication to the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of landing baggage, so that the question may be finally disposed of and no misunderstanding hereafter occur.

Medals for Meritorious Members of the Fire Department.

The following correspondence explains itself:

New-York, July 18, 1867.

Alexander Shaler, Esq., President Board of Commissioners Metropolitan Fire Department:

Dear Sir: We are pleased to express our admiration of the efficiency of the Fire Department as exhibited last night at the fire which consumed the bonded warehouse and distillery in East Twenty-sixth-street. We were present for four hours during the fire, and in position to see the working of men and apparatus. The order, quietness, sobriety, obedience, intelligence and efficient effort surpassed our experience or conception. While we are thankful that these (under Providence) saved our lumber depot from destruction, we are exultant that this strong arm of our City's service is so well directed.

Respectfully, JOHN STEPHENSON & CO.

P. S. Inclosed please find check for $250, which please appropriate to the interest of your Department. The efficiency of your Department saved us from much loss at the recent fire in East Twenty-sixth-street. We congratulate you on the good condition of your command. Respectfully, &c.,

JOHN STEPHENSON & CO.

Office Board of Commissioners, Metropolitan Fire Department, New-York, July 25, 1867.

Messrs. John Stephenson & Co.:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th inst., complimenting the Department for efficiency displayed at the fire in East Twenty-sixth-street, on the evening of the 17th inst., and inclosing a check for $250, to be appropriated to the interests of the Department. Permit me to thank you for this generous testimonial to the exertions of the officers and members of the force, and for the complimentary terms in which you are pleased to express your appreciation of their services. The Board of Commissioners, with a view to the furtherance of your request, at their meeting held yesterday, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, John Stephenson & Co. have addressed to the President of this Board a letter acknowledging their indebtedness to the officers and men of this Department for their successful exertions on the night of the 17th inst. in controlling the fire of the bonded-warehouse and distillery in the vicinity of their lumber-yard, in terms which are especially complimentary, coming from persons so largely interested in the prosperity of the City, and so familiar with the value and result of labor, and

Whereas, accompanying said letter is a check for $250, to be used in the discretion of this Board for the benefit of the Department, and

Whereas, the members of this Board have had under consideration various plans for the distribution of medals of honor to such members of this Department as may be designated as best entitled to the same, therefore,

Resolved, That the said sum of $250 be invested by the Treasurer, and the income thereof applied to the procuring of a medal, to be known as the Stephenson Medal, a copy of which shall be conferred on a meritorious member of this Department as often as the income will justify.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS SHALER, President.

Base-Ball Match for the Benefit of the Masonic Asylum Fund.

The picked-nine match of New-York *vs.* Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Masonic Asylum Fund, is now in a fair way of a great success. The nines have been selected, and on Thursday, Aug. 8, the game will be played at the Union Ground, Brooklyn, E. D. The New-York nine and their positions are as follows: Walker, pitcher; W. J. Kelly, catcher; Goldie, first base; Hatfield, second; Pike, third; Devyr, short; Birdsall, left field; Pabor, centre; H. J. Kelly, right. Mr. C. D. Walker, of the Active Club, was chosen Captain. The Brooklyn nine is as follows: Swandell, pitcher; Macdiarmid, catcher; Start, first base; Crane, second; Ferguson, third; Wood, short; Worth, left field; Rogers, centre; Patterson, right. Worth, of the Star Club, Captain. The Masonic Committee have selected as the Club prizes (to be awarded to the Club whose players shall make the most bases,) two pair of handsome rosewood bats, with silver bands, suitably engraved, at a cost of $30 a pair. They are being manufactured by the well-known firm of Peck & Co., who devote as their mite toward so worthy an object a pair of Russia leather base-ball shoes, with patent spikes. A gold medal, with proper inscription, will be awarded to the player making the most fly-catches. It is more than likely that the Committee will select further prizes for individual merit in order to make the contest more exciting.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, Justice.

ANOTHER PHASE IN THE ROYAL INSURANCE BOND ROBBERY.

On the 10th of last December a box, containing $235,000 in United States Treasury bonds, was stolen from the office of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, at No. 56 Wall-street, since which time the detectives have been busy in tracing the stolen property, the greater portion having been recovered. A new incident in the case came to light yesterday. On Wednesday last Dr. Wm. Shine, of No. 20 Greenwich-street, a well-known physician of the First Ward, called on Geo. W. Nathans, broker, of No. 140 Greenwich-street, and requested him to sell two 7-30 bonds, one for $5,000 and the other for $1,000. Nathans became suspicious of the bonds, but took them for an hour's investigation. During that time he examined some lists of stolen bonds he had in his desk, and ascertained that these bonds had been stolen from the Royal Insurance Company. Anthony B. McDonald, agent of the Company, was at once notified by the broker of the discovery he had made. Capt. Jourdan was next called in, and he at once assumed charge of the case. Taking with him Headquarters Detective George Elder, and Officer Riker, of his own Precinct, Capt. Jourdan instituted a search for Dr. Shine, who had failed to return to the broker's. They soon ascertained that the object of their search had left New-York City *via* the Jersey City ferry. The officers followed in pursuit and obtained the assistance of Detective McWilliams, of the Sersey City force, when they succeeded in arresting Dr. Shine, after a long search, at Taylor's Hotel. The prisoner consented to return to New-York at once, and on the way over the river he informed Capt. Jourdan that he had obtained the bonds from a man named Hickok. Yesterday morning the prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate, and affidavits, embodying the above facts, were duly made by Mr. Nathans, Mr. McDonald and Capt. Jourdan. During yesterday afternoon a further examination was held. Mr. McDonald, in cross-examination, stated that he had received $80,000 worth of the stolen bonds, $75,000 of which were received in March, from one "Jack Tierney," the transfer being made in a public house corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Eighth-avenue, the interview having been previously arranged. Tierney at that time said he would continue his search for the remainder of the missing bonds. The sum of one per cent. was paid this Tierney for the recovery of the bonds received. The $5,000 bond belongs to the St. Luke's Home for Indigent Females. Tierney had stated that he owned a farm in Schoharie County, and resided thereon. The accused was then formally examined. He is a physician, a native of Ireland, and thirty-two years of age. In answer to the charge preferred, he made the following statement: "I am not guilty; I received the bonds in good faith from a man who had been a short time under my treatment for a throat disease; he called himself Hickok, but I have since learned that his real name is Jack Tierney. I took the bonds to a broker, a personal acquaintance of mine, having his office but a few doors from mine, and asked him to sell them for me, out of which I was to be compensated for my professional services, and pay the balance received on the bonds to Hickok. As soon as they came into the broker's hands he discovered that they were stolen securities, which was the first intimation I had of the fact." Counsel for the prisoner said that they had several witnesses, but could not produce them immediately, as they were out of town. In order that bail might be offered for their client, they preferred to waive all further examination, and go before the Grand Jury. Dr. Shine was accordingly committed for trial, and allowed to furnish bail in the sum of $10,000.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

John Cooper entered the Fulton National Bank, corner of Pearl and Fulton streets, yesterday afternoon, and presented a check for $350, purporting to have been drawn by Kennedy Conillard, of No. 107 South-street. As the number of the check (2,318) was the same as appeared on another and earlier check presented by Mr. Conillard, the suspicions of the paying-teller were excited. Cooper was arrested by Officer Murray of the Second Precinct. When the prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate, Mr. Conillard testified that the signature appearing in the check was a forgery. Cooper stated that he is an Irishman, 38 years of age, and only seven weeks in the country. Yesterday morning he answered an advertisement at No. 14 Centre-street, when a man gave him the check and sent him to the bank with the same for payment. He was locked up for trial.

CAR PICKPOCKET.

As Mr. Thaddeus Sillock, a resident of Greenwich, Conn., was riding in a Second-avenue car, yesterday, he felt a hand in his vest pocket, and discovered Geo. Kiernan in the act of withdrawing the same. Officer Speight, of the Second Precinct, arrested the culprit and he was committed for trial. The pocket of Mr. Sillock contained $150 in cash.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, Justice.

A BUSINESS COUPLE.

On the 18th of July William Guilfoyle, No. 257 Third-avenue, had in front of his store a roll of Brussels carpet valued at $100, which was missed from its place between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but who had taken it did not appear until a Mr. Clancy brought information that he had seen a man and woman in East Twenty-second-street endeavoring to negotiate with a coal-heaver for the transportation of a roll of carpet. On the 24th the man and woman were seen together again by Clancy, and Guilfoyle being notified, they were followed, and Officer Taylor, of the Eighteenth Precinct, being informed of the circumstances, arrested the man but let the woman go. On being brought before the Court the prisoner gave the name of William Smith, and bore himself quite bravely, giving as answer to the usual question as to his guilt, "You've got the wrong man—that's all." Smith was committed for an examination and, unfortunately for him, Officer Harris, of the Eighteenth Precinct, took him in hand and completed the case against him. Harris, searching the pockets of Smith, discovered two receipts for the rent of a house in Eighty-ninth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, and for a house in Cherry-street. The latter place being visited, a large amount of stolen property was found, and Officer Harris then visited the house in Eighty-ninth-street, where he found the woman who had been in Smith's company, also the carpet just as it had been taken from the store of Guilfoyle, and an extensive *olla podrida* of stolen goods. Officer Harris having thus repaired the *contretemps* of Officer Taylor, arrested the woman and has made a complete case against Smith, who is not Smith after all, but Patrick Finney. The case will come up again to-day.

THE BIGAMY GROWS COMPLICATED.

The case of Marietta Hartung *née* Kehoe, charged with bigamy, came up for examination, and Edward P. Bennet, a brother of the alleged first husband, was called to prove the marriage of Marietta to his brother in 1863, which he did so far as common reputation is concerned. He also proved that his brother was alive six weeks ago, and by close cross-questioning on the part of Judge Dusenbury, counsel for the girl, he further admitted that his brother was married to another woman three years ago, with whom he is now, or was a few weeks ago living, and by whom he has children. The uxorious Bennet has not yet been found, and the case was further adjourned to give time to continue the search for him.

NEW-JERSEY.

Alleged Attempted Rape.—Yesterday morning, a woman named Catherine Bernz, appeared before Justice Reilly, of Bergen, and made complaint against Edward O'Brien, who worked with her in James Bloy's garden at Lafayette. She says that on the morning of the 18th of July she received a heavy blow from the accused, and that he attempted to commit a rape on her person. A warrant was issued and O'Brien arrested and held to bail in the sum of $750. There were two more men working in the garden whom both parties claim as witnesses in their favor.

Fell from a Building.—Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, a man named Robert Quill, residing at No. 61 Gregory-street, Jersey City, while engaged in painting on a scaffolding at the County Jail, in Hudson City, fell about forty feet to the ground, and was badly injured. In his descent a projecting piece of timber caught him under the chin and caused a very deep wound, nearly cutting his throat. He was brought to his residence and attended by Dr. E. Olcott, Jr., who considers his injuries not fatal.

Accident at the Railroad Bridge.—A German boy named Charles Vogel, while sliding down the ballustrade of the bridge at the junction of Newark and Railroad avenues on Wednesday, accidentally fell down the steps headlong, broke both wrists, and was severely bruised. He was brought to Dr. Kiersten's drug-store, who set the broken bones, and sent him home.

News in Brief.—Charles Ryan was arrested yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, charged with entering in an unlawful way the house of Mr. Jessen, No. 282 Bloomfield-street, Hoboken, with the intention of stealing....Charles Bailey, a resident of Newark, and Richard Jones, living in New-York, were arrested at 4 o'clock yesterday morning on charge of entering Mr. Mueller's cigar-store, No. 32 Newark-street, Hoboken, with the intention of stealing. Recorder Avery committed all three to the County Jail in default of $1,000 bail each....Otto Dilmar and Frederick Kifer were brought before Coroner White, of Hoboken, yesterday morning on charge of beating their respective wives cruelly. The former was committed, and the latter held in bail of $200 to keep the peace....Charles Cameron, of Medford, Burlington County, while chopping down trees in a piece of wood was killed on Thursday last by one of the trees falling on him....A house near Vineland was struck by lightning last Monday and the lower limbs of a woman inside of it were paralyzed; two men under the piazza were prostrated, but soon restored to consciousness. All three are doing well now....A fatal accident occurred on Tuesday last on the line of the Delaware and Raritan Railroad. Mrs. Brewer, her three children and her mother-in-law were picking huckleberries along the road, when the express train from New-York came along. All but Mrs. Brewer had time to leave the track, and the whole train passed over her killing her instantly....Charles Smith, 13 years of age, living in Belleville, while jumping from the front platform of a horse-car, near the corner of Cedar-street, fell under the wheels of the car and had his right arm run over. He was brought over to P. F. Garrigan's drug-store, his wounds dressed and sent to his grandfather's house, No. 356 High-street.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati, Thursday, July 25.

Flour firmer; Family, $10 25@$10 75, with an improved demand. Wheat firmer, but the receipts are light; No. 2 Red $2 05@$2 10; Prime to Choice Kentucky White, $2 20@$2 30. Corn unchanged with but little demand. Rye scarce at $1 40 on the spot, but a material decline for future delivery. Oats very scarce. sales at 85c., held at 90c. at the close; new was offered for next week at 70c. Barley dull at $1@$1 05. Cotton dull; Middling 21c.; there is but little demand. Whisky steady at 30c. Mess Pork dull and nothing doing; held at $24 50. Bulk Meats dull and nominal; Shoulders were offered to a limited extent at 11¼c.; Sides at 13¾c. Bacon scarce and none of consequence in the market; some was procured at 14¾c. for Sides, and 15½c.@16c. for Clear Sides. Butter firm at 18c.@22c. for fair to prime. Cheese dull at 12c.@12½c. Eggs 15c. Gold, 139. Money steady.

St. Louis, Thursday, July 25.

Tobacco steady but unchanged. Cotton heavy. Hemp firm at $1 50@$1 85 for undressed, and $2 65@$3 for dressed. Flour quiet; Double Extra, $10 50@$11 50; Triple Extra and choice, $12 55@$13. Wheat declined 3c.@5c.; good Fall, $2 12½@$2 15; prime, $2 17@$2 20; choice, $2 22. Corn declined 2c.@3c.; white, $1 10@$1 17; yellow, 95½c.@98c.; mixed, 90c.@95c. Oats declining; old, 90c.@95c.; new, 87c. Rye, $1 40 for choice. Barley, 65c. for old Spring. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $24 75@$25. Bacon—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c.@16c.; Hams, 19c.@23c. Lard quiet at 13¼c. for choice keg, and 14¼c. for tin cans. Whisky heavy. Receipts—Wheat, 19,526 sacks; Corn, 6,285 sacks; Oats, 1,233 sacks; Flour, 227 sacks.

Oswego, Thursday, July 25.

Flour unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring, $13@$13 50 for Red Winter, $14 for White, and $15@$15 50 for Double Extra. Grain of all descriptions are quiet, and quotations nominal. Corn Meal $2 35 ℔ 100 lbs. Millfeed in good demand; Shorts, $24@$25; Shipstuffs $30 ℔ ton. Canal Freights steady—Wheat 10c. and Corn 8½c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston 70c., to Albany, 50c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 60c. Lake Imports—16,300 bushels Wheat, 153,500 bushels Corn, 1,216,000 feet Lumber. Canal Exports—500 bbls. Flour, 2,500 bushels Wheat, 2,175,500 feet Lumber.

Buffalo, Thursday, July 25.

Flour dull and unchanged; sales 5,000 bbls. at $11 for Spring, $11 25 for Western Spring, $14 for White Western, $7 25 for Rye Flour. Wheat—No transactions to indicate market value; market is bare of all kinds. Corn dull; small sales of No. 2 Mixed Western at 89c., 20,000 bushels Rejected at 81c.@82c., and 90c. for No. 2 Western; closing very dull. Oats—Retail trade only. Rye—None here. Barley nominal. Mess Pork firm and unchanged. Lard steady. Highwines nominal. Receipts—Wheat 2,000 bushels, Corn 115,000 bushels, Flour 2,000 bbls. Shipments—Corn 53,000 bushels, Oats 54,000 bushels. Freights lower; 11c. on Corn to New-York.

Chicago, Thursday, July 25.

Flour dull and heavy, and nominally declined 25c. Spring Extras $9@$11. Wheat dull at a decline of 5c.@10c.; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 77@$1 90. Corn moderately active at 84½c.@85½c. for No. 1, and 80½c.@81c. for No. 2. Rye declined 15c.@25c.; New No. 1, in store, 90c. Mess Pork nominal at $24. Lard 12¼c.@12½c. Beef Cattle more active at $6 50@$7 75 for fair to good shipping. Live Hogs active at $6 50@$6 80 for fair to good shipping. Sheep dull. Receipts—2,600 bbls. Flour, 9,500 bushels Wheat, 118,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 Hogs. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 111,000 bushels Corn.

New-Orleans, Thursday, July 25.

Cotton unsettled at 24½c.@25c.; sales 750 bales; receipts 327 bales; exports 76 bales. Louisiana Sugar—Only a retail trade. No Louisiana Molasses in market. Cuba Sugar—Fully Fair to Prime 14c. Choice Muscovado Molasses sold at 54c. Flour quiet; Superfine $10 75; Double Extra, $12. Corn—The stock is light; Mixed and Yellow $1 25@$1 28; White, $1 40@$1 45. Oats—None in first hands; retailing in second hands at $1 15. Pork quiet but firmer, holders asking $26 50. Bacon—Shoulders 14c.; the stock of Rib Sides is exhausted; Clear Sides, 16c. Gold, 133¾. Sterling Exchange, 154. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. premium.

Milwaukee, Thursday, July 25.

Flour quiet but firm; City Double Extras, $10 50@$11 50; Country do., $10@$10 25; Extras, $9 25@$9 75. Wheat unsettled at $2 20 for No. 1; $1 98 for No. 2; $1 80 for No. 3, and $1 25 for Rejected. Oats firmer at 68c. for No. 2. Corn firm at 86c. for No. 1 Old. Receipts—700 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,600 bbls. Flour.

Charleston, S. C., Thursday, July 25.

Cotton market steady; sales 60 bales; prices are unchanged. The weather continues fine. Reports from the interior of the State represent the crops as promising.

Savannah, Ga., Thursday, July 25.

Cotton dull and declining; sales 102 bales; Middlings, 25c.; receipts, 194 bales; receipts of the week, 1,567 bales; exports, 2,209 bales; stocks corrected to-day, 4,129 bales.

Toledo, Thursday, July 25.

Flour—Extra, $10; Fancy, from new wheat, $12. Wheat declined 1c.; new Amber, $2 25. Corn advanced 1c.; sales at 88c. for No. 1. Oats very quiet.

Memphis, Thursday, July 25.

Cotton dull at 24c.@24½c.; receipts, 27 bales; no exports. Corn—White, $1 25@$1 30. Oats, $1 05@$1 07. Pork, $26@$26 25. Bacon—Clear Sides, 16c. Lard, 14c.

Augusta, Ga., Thursday, July 25.

Cotton—Buyers demanded a decline but holders refused; only a few bales were sold; prices are irregular.

Wilmington, N. C., Thursday, July 25.

Spirits of Turpentine firm at 52c. Resin steady; sales at $2 75@$4 75 for Common to No. 1. Tar declined; sales at $3 50.

Mobile, Ala., Thursday, July 25.

The Cotton market is firm; sales 300 bales. Low Middling, 22½c. Receipts, 8 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Ladies and gentlemen, the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, we know from an experience of seven years without a failure, will protect your house and remove all care, doubt and anxiety about burglars.
E. Holmes, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Malta	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	July 16	Southamp'n	New-York.
City of Boston	July 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Austrian	July 18	Liverpool	Quebec
St. Laurant	July 18	Havre	New-York.
China	July 20	Liverpool	Boston.
City of New-York	July 20	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Europe	July 27	New-York	Havre.
Virginia	July 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Atlantic	July 27	New-York	Bremen.
Allemannia	July 27	New-York	Hamburg.
United Kingdom	July 27	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Antwerp	July 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Minnesota	July 31	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

Corsica	July 27	Havana.
Fah Kee	July 31	St. Jago de Cuba.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:20, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:20 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Morro Castle, for Havana—John Toscano, Charles D. Tyng, Alex. Slater, Fredk. Bager, A. Arrille, M. Carey, Jose M. Peon, H. A. Watson, P. A. Domingoes, Luis D. Saldana and wife, Ramon Duran, J. de Rojos, John Playle, Edward Fesser, Jose M. Lemos, Francesco C. Zyguerdo, B. Bellan, Delfine Sanchis, J. Vasconcellos, Stephen Holly, Heriberto Castaner, T. T. Ovida, W. B. Harris, Rafael Landover, Arturo Groso, Victor Treixas, Eugenio Treixas, Rafael S. de la Pena, Isidoro Sanchis, Marquis Almendares, family and servants, Mrs. S. Krogue, Grabiel Diaz, Count Mentaloo, wife, 3 sisters and servant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 50 | Sun sets..... 7 22 | Moon rises... 12 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 2 56 | Gov. Island. 3 45 | Hell Gate.... 5 07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Emily B. Souder, Libby, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co. Steamer Ashland, Norton, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Lydia, (Br.,) Scovill, St. John, N. B., Dollner, Potter & Co.; Magellan, (Br.,) Crosbie, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Barks Balder, (Norw.,) Andersen, Stettin, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Josie Nicolas, Nicolas, Turks Island, R. P. Buck & Co.; Pillan, (Prus.,) Leitke, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Sharston, (Br.,) King, London, G. F. Bulley.

Brigs Humming Bird, (Br.,) Shepard, Hantsport, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Memphis, (Br.,) Sandford, Bridgeport, C. B., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Crimea, Patterson, Philadelphia, Walsh & Carver; J. C. York, York, Salem, Thompson & Hunter; J. Titus, (Br.,) Lovejoy, Bridgeport, C. B., Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners N. W. Smith, Tooker, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Enchantress, Blatchford, Savannah, N. L. McCready & Co.; Gen. Knox, Robertson, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie; Julia Clinch, (Br.,) Adams, St. Andrew's, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.

Sloop Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport Conn.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool July 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Bark Morning Star, (Br.,) Waugh, Guantanamo, Cuba, July 6, with sugar to Waydell & Co. July 9, while passing Inagua, saw brig Clarabelle, of Goldsborough, at anchor in Matthew Roads, with a lighter alongside, apparently loading. The M. S. was 8 ds. north of Hatteras with light northeasterly winds and calms.

Bark Mina, (Swed.,) Sahlsberg, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Edith Rose, Alexander, Robert's Town, W. C. A., June 4, with palm-oil, &c., and 30 passengers to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Ottawa, (Br.,) McDonald, St. Jago de Cuba 30 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Express, (Swed.,) Rodin, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to Maitland, Pheips & Co.

Brig Roger de Flor, (Span.,) Alcina, Matanzas 14 ds., in ballast to Ferrer & Medina.

Brig Eaglet, (Br.,) Dunkerman, Bridgeport, Conn.

Brig Katahdin, Saunders, Manzanilla 25 ds., with molasses to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Mary Grace, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Louisa, Flanders, Bridgeport, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Wm. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Mary Kellinger, Bennett, Matagorda Bay 34 ds., with cotton, &c., to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Wapella, Payson, Cheltepec, Mexico, 32 ds., with mahogany to A. Bell's Sons.

Schr. Ben. Irons, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. David B. Doane, Vesey, Bangor 7 ds., lumber.

Schr. Waterloo, Beck, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Louisa, Greenlaw, Elizabethport, for Boston.

WIND—At sunset, calm.

Sailed.

Steamships Morro Castle, Hermann, Louisa Moore, Emily B. Souder, Saratoga, Gen. Barnes.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 25—Arr. bark Kedar, from Africa; brigs Nigretta, from Darien, and Faustina, from Philadelphia.

Also arr. bark Sharpsburg, London; brig Geo. Amee, Port Johnson.

CHARLESTON, July 25—Arr. Spanish brig Modesto & Marcelona, Havana, via Savannah.

Sld. steamship Moneka, New-York; brig Desperelda, Barcelona.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 25—Sld. steamers Worcester, from Baltimore for Liverpool; Wm. Kennedy, from Norfolk for Boston; gunboat Peoria, New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 25—Arr. schrs. Ranger, Cleanes, from Elizabethport for Yarmouth; Fashion, Davis, do. for Lynn.

24th, A. M.—Arr. schr. Porto Rico, Wentworth, from Bangor for New-York.

Sld. 24th, schrs. Ranger and Fashion.

Miscellaneous.

Returned.—Br. steamship Pioneer, Shackford, hence for Cow Bay via Long Island Sound, returned, with machinery disabled.

Portland, Me., July 25.—The steamer Carlotta, Capt. Magunes, arrived this morning from Halifax. Outside of Barry's Island, she ran down the schr. Lucy, sand laden, for the Kennebec River. The schr. sank in 18 fathoms of water. The crew were saved.

Fortress Monroe, July 25.—The steamer George Loane, from Savannah for Baltimore, short of coal, arrived at Norfolk this morning. She spoke, off Hatteras, schr. Maggie & Lucy, from New-York for Savannah.

Spoken, &c.

Ocean Belle—brig, from New-Orleans for Havana, June 28, lat. 26, lon. 76 46.

Rainbow—schr., of Dartmouth, Mass., Eldridge, cruising for whales, July 17, lat. 36 25, lon. 74 25—had been 7 months out, and had 160 bbls. whale and 30 sperm.

Foreign Ports.

At Cheltepec, Mexico, June 22, barks St. Olaff, for London in 7 ds.; Ocean Bride, for Liverpool, do.; brig Sea Foam, do. do.; schr. Arthur Burton, for New-York, do.

At Guantanamo, Cuba, July 6, bark Fannie, from Liverpool for New-York, dischg. coal; schr. Conservative, Boyd, from St. Jago de Cuba for New-York July 10.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES

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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French note paper (5 quires) for $1, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—Extra Class No. 256, July 25, 1867.
51, 63, 66, 76, 17, 35, 13, 37, 21, 16, 59, 75.
GEORGIA STATE—Class No. 257, July 25, 1867.
70, 40, 43, 53, 58, 68, 71, 42, 62, 51, 67, 21.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Extra Class No. 266, July 25, 1867.
16, 10, 25, 53, 46, 18, 71, 38, 63, 60, 77, 74.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Class No. 267, July 25, 1867.
71, 34, 42, 60, 37, 49, 13, 58, 50, 33, 15, 65.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 449, July 25, 1867.
71, 69, 15, 47, 28, 30, 4, 49, 51, 32, 68, 43, 66.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 450, July 25, 1867.
74, 64, 2, 77, 23, 27, 29, 47, 72, 41, 16, 35.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class No. 373, July 25, 1867.
29, 63, 87, 75, 61, 42, 5, 60, 11, 78, 52, 46, 4.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 374, July 26, 1867.
4, 57, 51, 19, 58, 6, 64, 26, 47, 28, 32, 30.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

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LOST—A NEGOTIABLE CHECK FOR ABOUT three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning the same to, or addressing Box No. 4,383 New-York Post-office.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1867.